

DEBOW'S REVIEW.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

ETC.



EDITED BY J. D. B. DEBOW.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ART. I.—ANCIENT FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, &c. By George Fitzhugh, of Va.	457
ART. II.—THE AFRICAN EL DORADO. By Dr. Kilpatrick, of Louisiana.	502
ART. III.—THE ARCHIVE WAR OF TEXAS. By Henry J. Jewett, of Texas.	513
ART. IV.—THE MISSISSIPPI: ITS BASIN, OBSTRUCTIONS, OUTLETS, &c. By Dr. A. A. Cartwright, of New-Orleans.	624
ART. V.—THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.	638
ART. VI.—MR. JEFFERSON—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM. By Hon. George D. Shurtleff, of Ala.	647
ART. VII.—THE NORTH AMERICAN PLAIN—VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, &c. By J. W. Scott, of New-Orleans.	660
ART. VIII.—A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. By Alfred A. Smith, of South Carolina.	671
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Management of Cotton Estates, 679; Southern Tobacco Convention, 681; The Large Cotton Planters, 681; Production and Consumption of Cotton, 682; The Ginned Trade of Peru, 682.	

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—Southern Direct Trade, 684; Our City Banks, 685; Comparative Tariff Revenue, 686; Import, Stock and Consumption of Cotton in Europe, 687; Cuba, and our Relations with Her, 688; Whaling Interests of the United States, 690.

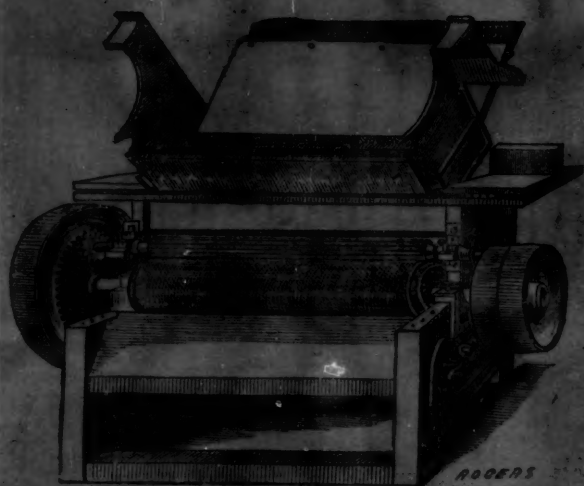
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Railroad System of the South, 690; Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad Company, 692; Charleston and Savannah Railroad, 692; Baton Rouge, Gros a Tete and Opelousas Railroad, 693.
--

MARSHALLS DEPARTMENT.—North Carolina Minerals, 693; Notes on Southern Cities: New-Orleans, 694; Charleston, S. C., 694; Vicksburg, Mississippi, 697; Slave Labor in Cities, 699; Free Negro Legislation in Missouri, 699; Slavery in New-Mexico, 691; North Louisiana, 691; Calcasieu Parish, La., 692; Prosperity of France, 693; How Arkansas deals with her Free Negroes, 694; Pauperism in Great Britain, 697.
--

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENT, 697.

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NOTICE



PLANTERS.

We would introduce to your notice the

LOUISIANA CYLINDER GIN, FOR SHORT STAPLE COTTON.

A machine which has been long sought for. This Gin has a Roller of a peculiar construction, filled with teeth composed of "Angular Steel Wire," and placed in the Roller tangentially to its axis, so that they always present needle points with broad backs, and are so close together that nothing but Cotton can be secreted between them, leaving the Seeds and Trash upon the surface, and the Sand and Dirt, instead of dulling the teeth in the Roller, sharpens them. In connection with this Roller is a "Stationary Serrated Straight-edge," which acts in concert with it (in effect), the same as the Revolving Rollers do upon the "Sea Island Cotton," combing it under the Straight-edge, and thereby **STRAIGHTENING THE FIBRE**, preventing **ALTOGETHER** the Napping of the Cotton, and in **NO MANNER** shortening the Staple. The Cotton is taken from the Roller with the Brush, and thrown into the Lint Room in the usual way. The machine is simple in its construction, having but two motions, the "Roller" and the "Brush," and is not so liable to get out of order, nor to take fire, as the Saw Gin, and occupies much less space, and requires *less* power than a Saw Gin of the same capacity. A Gin of the capacity of 600 pounds of Lint in two hours, occupies a space of five and a half by three feet, and can be driven with three-mule power, *easily*. Another peculiarity of this Gin is, that it takes the cotton from the *surface* of the Roll, and presents it to the Brush in a thin sheet, as it passes beyond the Straight-edge, enabling the Brush to mote the Cotton in a superior manner, whilst the Roll in front of the Straight-edge is carried upon the top of it, dividing the two at that point, and following a Curved Iron or Shell, is returned again to the Cylinder, forming a Roll of about eight inches diameter; the Seeds, Bolls, and Trash, being retained in the Breast by an adjustable front board, and discharged at the will of the operator, the same as the Saw Gin. The Curved Iron or Shell is capable of being adjusted so as to press the Roll as hard upon the Ginning Roller as may be desired. Anything can be placed in the Breast of this Gin, such as Sticks, Trash, Bolls, &c., as the Roller receives and takes forward *nothing* but the Lint, and rejects **ALL** extraneous matter. This is a novel feature in the Gin, and peculiarly adapts it to the wants of large planters who are short-handed, and gather their Cotton trashy, as it increases the value of the Cotton from 1 to 1½ cents per pound more than that ginned upon any other machine.

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ART. I.—ANCIENT FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, ETC.

[THE records of families are quite as interesting as those of states, especially where the families (like John Randolph, we have much faith in stock) have produced men of distinction, and been greatly ramified; and, on this account, we are pleased to perceive a growing interest in questions of pedigree, and are disposed to indulge our friend, Mr. Fitzhugh, though entering, in this instance, more into detail than is altogether consistent with the limited space of a work like ours. With him, we agree, that it ought to be no discredit to a man to have had a grandfather.]

JOHN CARROL BRENT, Esq., of Washington, learning that we were anxious to explore the early history of the Northern Neck of Virginia, and particularly desirous to examine the papers of the Brent family, has kindly and politely furnished us a manuscript work, modestly termed "Brent Family, of Woodstock." This book is, in truth, a very concise history, or genealogy of the Brent family, from Odo de Brent, who was Lord of Cosington, at the time of the Norman Conquest, to the present day. It derives its interest to the American reader, from the facts that the Brents were active and distinguished leaders in the settlement of Maryland and Virginia; have filled, not without distinction, very many public offices, civil and military, both before and since the Revolution; have been eminent in the learned professions; have settled in many States of the Union; and are connected by blood, by intermarriage, and by the ties of friendship, with many thousands of respectable and intelligent people.

Our wish to see the Brent papers, arose from our knowledge of the fact, that George Brent was associate land agent with William Fitzhugh, for Lord Fairfax and Lady Culpepper, about the year 1690. We find in the book but little of the kind of information we expected, but a great deal of more val-

uable and interesting matter. George Brent, the founder of the Woodstock branch of the family, was a more distinguished man than the compilers of this book seem to be aware of. The trust reposed in him by Lord Fairfax, the high opinion entertained of him by Lord Baltimore, the estimation in which he was held in Virginia and in England, and the tribute to his worth, in his funeral sermon, preached by Mr. Carroll, afterward Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, leave no doubt that he was no ordinary man.

Premising thus much, and the additional fact, which we have learned, that one of the De Brents was a signer of Magna Charta, we will proceed to give the genealogy as we find it—assuring the reader that its interest and instructiveness continually increase, as it emerges from the dark vista of the past, and approaches our own times. In its progress, it loses little of the romance of ancient feudalism (for the Brents were feudal lords in Maryland, and semi-feudal lords in Virginia), while it is continually adding the sober, commonplace realities of modern times to the wild tales of adventure of border life in America and mediæval enterprise in England:

“THE PEDIGREE OF THE BRENTS OF COSINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

“It is recorded in the Red Book of the Knights’ Fees in the Exchequer, that Odo de Brent, at the time of the Conquest, was Lord of Cosington. The name of Odo’s son was not known, but his grandchild was Jeffry, whose son was Nicholas, whose son was Robert, and his son was Robert. So there were four Roberts, successively. The son of the last was John, and his son, Robert, and his son was likewise Robert, which Robert married Margaret, and had two sons, John and Robert. The said John, who married Pontfort, died Anno Domini 1524, had two sons, William and Richard, which William had Richard to his son, who married the daughter of Lord Stirton, and had Anne, who was married to Thomas Lord Paulet, by whom he had a daughter, who was married to Hobby, and died without issue; so that the eldest line ended in the life of Queen Elizabeth. Richard, the son of John, and brother of William, aforesaid, had issue Stephen, Giles, and John—Stephen had John to his son, to whom, after the death of Hobby, Cosington descended as next heir. His son, also, was John, who possessed the land Anno 1676. From Giles, descended Thomas Brent of Salisbury; but John, the brother of Giles, died without issue. The aforesaid Robert, son of Robert, by Margaret, in 1487, came to Stoke, near Campden, in Gloucestershire, and there lived concealed by the name of John Beston, and married the daughter of Lord Colchester, Lord of Stoke and Adrington, aforesaid. The said Robert had Richard, who died before his father. This Richard had Richard, and he likewise had Richard, to whom descended the Lordships of Stoke and Adrington. He was, by Richard, his grandfather, left ward to Edward Reed, Lord of Turburie and Willen, and married Eleanor, the eldest daughter of the said Reed (this Richard, it seems, was common ancestor of Woodstock and Richland), by whom he had many children, viz.: Foulke, Richard, Giles, William, Edward, and George, Margaret, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Jane, and Annie. Foulke died childless; Richard married the daughter of Sir John Reed, and had many children, who lived to be men and women, and the whole of them died, but the two youngest, Robert and Margaret. Robert, Lord of Stoke, had one son, named Folcatius. To him descended Cosington, after the death of John Brent, aforesaid.

“Giles, the third son of the said Richard (of Richard who married Lord

Reed's daughter), came to Maryland about the year 1637, and was Governor there. But that country being taken, he removed to Virginia about the year 1645." (We shall presently attempt to show that he settled in Northumberland; that his son moved to King George—then Stafford—and, probably, his grandson to Richland, now in Prince William—then in Stafford. This, the elder branch of the family, is usually called the Richland Brents; while the branch of whom we have more particularly to treat, is called the Woodstock branch. There is a Woodstock in King George, which was patented by a Brent, but he must have been of the elder or Maryland branch; Woodstock being, probably, an old English seat of the Brents, from which both branches sprung. To proceed with the genealogy: "He (Giles) had many children; only the oldest son, Giles, lived, who had Giles and William, Margaret and Mary. Giles married Jane, the daughter of Col. William Chandler (the Chandlers were a Maryland family), by whom he had a daughter, who died soon after she was born. William, who was heir entail to the estate in Virginia, and, next after his son, was heir to Cosington, went over to England, in 1708, and married there." (As to this William Brent, we find the following in the continuation of the genealogy: "William Brent, who went to England in 1708, in order to recover the two Lordships of Stoke and Cosington, being heir, entail, to the said estates. He married, in London, the 12th day of May, 1709, Sarah Gibbons, of Box Parish, the daughter of William Gibbons, of Wiltshire, gentleman. He died soon after his marriage, November 26 following, and left his wife with child of a son, of whom she was afterward delivered, March 6th, 1710; his name is also William, and is heir entail to the estates in England and Virginia. His mother brought him over to Virginia, January, 1717, and, the 20th May thereafter, was married, herself, to the Rev. Alexander Scott, rector of Overwharton parish, in Stafford county, Virginia, and died 3d October, 1733. [Bishop Meade, it appears, is mistaken in saying Rev. A. Scott never married.] Scott and Rev. Daniel Stuart were friends, and emigrated at the same time from Scotland. Stuart afterward married a Miss Gibbons (our mother's ancestor); from her were descended Gen. Philip Stuart, deceased, of Washington; Hon. William Ashton Gibbons Dade, deceased, and ex-Senator Henry S. Foote; and from the elder Miss Gibbons, Senator Richard Brent, and the Hon. — Brent, Senator, formerly from Louisiana.)" "The fourth son of the said Richard, and the fifth, died childless—but George, the sixth son, married Marianna, the daughter of Sir John Dunnington, in the Isle of Ely, by whom he had George, John, Henry, William, Edward, and Robert, Anne, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Mary, Margaret, and Ursula. George came to Virginia and settled at Woodstock, in Stafford county; he married the daughter of Capt. William Green, and niece of Sir William Layton; by her he had George, Nicholas, and Robert, Marianna and Elizabeth. She died in child-bed of another girl, March 26th, 1686. The said George, the 27th March, 1687, married again, married the second daughter of Lord Baltimore, by her first husband Henry Sewell, who was widow to Col. William Chandler, by whom she had many children, but only three lived, Henry, Mary, and Martha, of whom she died in child-bed, the 20th March, 1693-'4. The second son of the said George Brent, Esq., the son of Richard, died young. The third son of the said George, Henry, married the daughter of Henry Calvert, Esq., sometime Governor of Maryland, by whom he had many children, all of whom died before himself, who died January, 1694, and his land descended to George Brent, of Woodstock (who, it seems, was his father). The fourth son of said George Brent, named William, died unmarried, and Edward, the fifth son, likewise died young, at the college of Douay, in Flanders; but Robert, the sixth son, married Anna, the daughter of Edward Bough, Esq., of Penfon, in Worcestershire, and brought her into Virginia, in the year 1686, settled in Stafford county, where he had many children by her, all of whom died, except three: Marianna, who died unmarried, Elizabeth, who married Jesse Boyne, of Charles county, Maryland, by whom he had many children, who are now living, and Richard, who died unmarried."

The writer from whom we copy next proceeds to give the descendants of the female line. We defer following him, until we have attempted to give a short account of the elder or Maryland branch of the family.

The first settlers arrived in Maryland in February, 1634, under the command of Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, and proprietary of Avalon and Maryland. "The adventurers are represented to have been chiefly persons of considerable wealth and distinction, who left their country to avoid the inconveniences of religious intoleration." Cecilius Calvert was son of Sir George Calvert, created baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, by King James I., in 1623. Previous to this he had obtained a grant of Avalon, being part of Newfoundland, and made a settlement there at a place called Ferryland. The grant of Maryland was made by Charles I. to George Lord Baltimore, in 1631, and renewed to his son Cecilius in 1632.

Lord Baltimore was not only invested with all the ordinary powers of a sovereign prince, but he was, besides, sole owner of the soil of the colony. He introduced the feudal system into his province, by granting many manors, and creating lords of manors with all the privileges of the English nobility of the middle ages. One of these Maryland lords, we shall presently show, was Giles Brent.

"The following notice of Giles Brent I find in *Kitty's Landholders' Assistant* :

"Brought into the province in the year 1637, by Giles Brent, Esq., five servants, Humphrey F., &c. In the year 1638, six servants, with his own person, John, &c.

"By warrant 9th October, 1639, signed Leonard Calvert, and certificate of John Lewger, surveyor, a portion of town land, sixty acres or thereabouts, near Smith's forge, on St. George's river, and adjoining land of his, granted to Giles Brent.

"7th January, 1639 : I would have you lay out for Giles Brent, Gentleman, Treasurer of the Council of this province, one thousand acres of land lying nearest together, about Kent Fort ; and one thousand acres more where he shall desire it, and to certify, Mr. Secretary, what you do therein, to Robert Clarke, Deputy Surveyor.

"Came into the province 22d November, 1638, Mr. Giles Brent and Mr. Fulko Brent, his brother, who returned in March following : Mrs. Margaret Brent, Mrs. Mary Brent, who transported Mary F, E., E., &c., maid-servants ; and John R— G—, blacksmith."

It was usual, then, to entitle unmarried ladies "Mistress," as well as married ones. These ladies were unmarried. Mrs. Margaret, a Queen Bess *in petto*, afterward plays a conspicuous part in the history of England. Mr. Kitty, with becoming delicacy, will not copy from the records the surnames of the servants. In America everybody is ashamed of low ancestry because it is low, and everybody, almost, ashamed of respectable parentage, and afraid to acknowledge it, lest he should be slandered and abused as a "rich aristocrat." To be *filius nullius*, is the only way to escape censure for what one cannot help, one's ancestry.

"Extracted from Bozman's *History of Maryland*, 1642, vol. ii., page 237.—Seventy-three of the inhabitants of the isle of Kent (included in the commission of 106 just named) had appointed Mr. Giles Brent as their proxy to the assembly.

"*Note*.—Mr. Brent (proxy for that island) was at this time lord of the manor of Kent Fort, and probably resided thereon, at or near what is called Kent Point.

"*Note*, p. 238.—The chief judge of St. Mary's was the governor himself, and, by a commission in 1640, Mr. Giles Brent had been constituted chief judge, as well as commander of the isle of Kent. Mr. Brent is stated by Bozman to have taken an active and leading part in the deliberations of the assembly.

"P. 252, 1643.—From some cause not assigned nor clearly to be inferred, he [Gov. Calvert] had formed the resolution of returning home to England, and in virtue of his last commission from his brother, he appointed Mr. Giles Brent deputy governor, in his absence; Mr. Brent qualified as governor 15th April, 1643. His office ceased 10th September, 1644, by the return of Leonard Calvert, who resumed the office of governor."

Our lord of Kent Fort, it appears, in consequence of rebellions and revolutions, about the year 1645 found his island too hot to hold him, and removed to Virginia. After awhile, by the aid of Mr. Henning, we shall follow him to his new home, and show that the restless spirit of the feudal baron soon exhibited itself under the form of the marauding border chieftain. In the meanwhile, we will resume our attentions to the ladies, who stood their ground, probably, because they were situated in a part of the province removed from the immediate scene of war.

"P. 307.—Mrs. Margaret Brent and Mary Brent, having sworn that Leonard Calvert, by word of mouth on his death-bed did appoint Thomas Green, one of the council, to be his successor, the author, in a note, observes: 'These ladies were the sisters of Giles Brent, whom we have frequently before had occasion to mention. The Brent family were probably connected with that of Lord Baltimore, either by blood or marriage, for it appears that Mrs. Margaret Brent now became the administratrix of Mr. Leonard Calvert's estate.' (*Kitty's Landholders' Assistant*, p. 104.) P. 314, 1647.—On the same day (November 16th), or about the same time, according to the record. This day the question was moved in court whether or no Mr. Leonard Calvert, remaining his lordship's sole attorney within this province, and then dying, the said Mr. Calvert's administrator was to be received for his lordship's attorney within this province until such time as his lordship had made a new substitution, or that some other remaining upon the present commission was arrived in the province. The governor demanding Mr. Brent's opinion (Mr. Giles Brent was the eldest counsellor, being the first named in the commission of 1644), upon the said query he answered that he did conceive that the administrator ought to be looked upon as the attorney to the recovering of rights unto the estate, and paying of debts out of the estate, and taking care of the estate's preservation, but not further, until his lordship shall substitute some other as aforesaid; and thereupon the governor conceived and it was ordered that the administrator of Mr. Leonard Calvert, aforesaid, should be received as his lordship's attorney to the intents above stated. (Council proceedings from 1636 to 1657, page 165.)

"The word administrator is used for administratrix, for Mrs. Margaret Brent was unquestionably the administratrix of Mr. Leonard Calvert. This lady appears to have possessed a masculine understanding, and she is stated by a writer much conversant with the land records of Maryland (Mr. Kitty), 'to have been actively employed in taking up land, and in affairs of all kinds relating to property.'

"Page 322.—It is at this session also (1648), that Miss Margaret Brent, the

remarkable lady heretofore mentioned, made her application to the house of assembly, 'to have a vote for herself and another as his lordship's attorney.'

"This was refused peremptorily by Gov. Green, and the lady protested in form against all the proceedings of that assembly, unless she might be present and vote as aforesaid. (This is stated on Mr. Kitty's authority, nothing appearing on the journal.) Bozman appears of Green's opinion, and observes: 'while at the same time experience in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whose character that of our Maryland lady may be aptly compared, has absolutely demonstrated that the monarchical power cannot be more safely lodged than in female hands.' Mr. Bozman here makes a republican speech, but not a very gallant one.

"Page 344.—Mrs. Margaret Brent again appears on the provincial records, thus: 'December 7th, 1648; came Mrs. Margaret Brent—required the opinion of the court touching the patent of Mr. Leonard Calvert, in the case of the tenements appertaining to the rebels, within the manor, whether or no the forfeitures belonged to the Lord of the Manor?'

"The court resolved that the forfeitures in question did belong to the Lord of the Manor.—Page 301. Lord Calvert being much displeased with Mrs. Margaret Brent's conduct (distributing cattle among the soldiers), expressed bitter invectives against her. The Assembly, however, in their spirited address and letter, generously defended her, and added, as a strong reason, that 'the soldiers would never have treated any other with that civility and respect, and though they were ready at several times to run into mutiny, yet she still pacified them.' This does great honor to the character and understanding of the lady, and is one, among numerous examples, to be found in history, where power, lodged in female hands, is prudently exercised, and is more readily obeyed and submitted to, than the same would have been if administered in the hands of the other sex. There is a chivalrous disposition in citizens, as well as soldiers, to obey the commands of woman."

This is the last we find in the Family Book concerning Mrs. Margaret. No doubt she played Queen Bess throughout—for, although a great personage, few would have selected her for a wife.

We find in Kitty's *Landholders' Assistant*, p. 106, a copy of the Grant from Lord Baltimore to Giles Brent, of the Manor of Kent Fort, on Kent Island, near Annapolis. The reader will find that society was originally organized on the aristocratic system in Maryland. The substitution of negro slaves for white vassals has rendered it still more aristocratic. Entails and primogeniture would perfect its organization. To that, blatant democracy is unconsciously drifting, in its home-stead exemption laws, and many other laws exempting certain descriptions of property from liability to debt.

"Know ye, that for and in consideration that our dear brother, Leonard Calvert, Esq., our lieutenant-general of our Province of Maryland, hath done unto us many acceptable services, and sustained much hazard and charge in reducing the Island of Kent under our government, have therefore of, and with the advice of our said dear brother, and at his humble motion and request, given, granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents, for us and our heirs, do enfeoff and confirm unto our right faithful and beloved Councillor, Giles Brent, assignee of our said brother, all that neck of land lying nearest together about Kent Fort, on the said Isle of Kent, bounding upon the west, east, and south, upon Chesapeake Bay, upon the north with a line drawn through the woods, straight east from the northernmost branch of the creek called Northwest Creek, unto a swamp in the said bay, on the east side of the said neck, containing by estima-

tion and now set forth for one thousand acres, be it more or less, and all woods, mines, quarries (royal mines excepted), waters royal, fishes, fishings, fishing places, advowsons, and patronages of churches, wrecks not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, waifs, strays, felens' goods, free warren, liberty of hunting, hawking, and fowling for any sort of game whatever, and all other profits, advantages, emoluments and hereditaments, in and upon the same, or any part thereof, saving to us and our heirs our royal jurisdiction and seignory, as absolute lords and proprietors of the said Province of Maryland, and saving unto Giles Basha and Thomas Allen, their heirs and assigns, their freehold granted, or to be granted, to them, which we will, nevertheless, that they, and either of them, hold from Giles Brent, and his heirs, paying the rents, and performing the services for the same to our dear brother, in the same manner that the same ought to have been paid to us or our heirs; to have and to hold the same, unto him the said Giles Brent, and his heirs forever; to be holden of us and our heirs as of our honor of St. Marie's, in free and common socage, by fealty only for all services, yielding and paying therefor yearly, to us and our heirs, lords and proprietaries of the said province, at the place where the mill now standeth, two barrels of good corn at the feast of the Lord's Nativity; and we will and appoint that the said parcel or neck of land shall from henceforth be one entire Manor, and be called by the name of 'The Manor of Fort Kent;' and that 300 acres of the same shall forever henceforth be accounted and known for the demesne lands of the said Manor, and shall be set forth by distinct metes and bounds for that purpose and that the said Giles Brent, and his heirs, may at all times hereafter grant and convey any part of said premises, except the 300 acres, unto any other person or persons of English or Irish descent, either in fee simple or fee tail for life, lives, or years, to be held of the said Giles Brent, and his heirs, or of the Manor of Kent Fort, by and under such rents and services as he or they shall think fit. And further, We do, for us and our heirs, grant and give to said Giles Brent, and his heirs forever, that he and they may, within the said Manor, have, hold, and enjoy, one Court, in the nature of a Court Baron, and in that Court hold pleas of all and all manner of actions, suite, trespasses, quarrels, debts, and demands whatsoever, happening or arising within the said manor, which in debt or damages do not exceed the sum of forty shillings of lawful English money, to be held by the said Giles Brent and his heirs only, his or their Steward, from time to time, to be appointed, and by the free suitors of said Manor. And further, shall and may forever hereafter, twice in every year, viz.: in the month after Michaelmas, and the month after Easter, hold and enjoy a court leet or view of frank pledge, and all that a court leet or view of frank pledge doth any way belong to or appertain; to be holden of him or them, and by his or their seneschal or steward, from time to time by him or them to be appointed, and therein to inquire of all offences and crimes committed, or to be committed within the precincts of said Manor, which may or ought by the law or custom of England, to be inquired into in any court leet or manor of frank pledge, within the realm of England," &c., &c.

The court leet granted in the above deed is worthy of special attention, reflection, and study. It seems to have been a reinnant or outgrowth of the hundreds and tithings of Alfred. It was the last and most important link in that series of subordinations which naturally and properly constitutes all societies. It was government looking into the affairs of neighborhoods, families, and individuals; punishing their minutest offences, and preventing crime by nipping it in the bud. Our grand juries but illy supply its place. Its original intent was to view the frank pledges, that is, the freemen within the liberty, who were all mutually pledges for the good behavior of each other. It resembled, in its sphere and influence, the

Roman censorship, and the Jewish and Catholic priesthood. The best, most useful and efficacious laws are sumptuary laws; because they enter the domicil, regulate domestic life, and train up families and individuals to moral, industrious, and frugal habits. It is too late to make good citizens of men who have been corrupted by vicious family education. The first effect of luxury and corruption among the Romans was to make them restive under the restraints of censors and sumptuary laws. These gotten rid of, and all the restraints of religion and morality were speedily thrown aside. The tolerant spirit of the age of Augustus proceeded entirely from the fact that men had lost all distinct ideas of right and wrong, all moral and religious conviction. We hate the word toleration, because it proposes to permit the practice of what government considers wrong. Men with weak moral, political, and religious convictions are weak and contemptible men. Those who have distinct and strong convictions are always inclined to compel others to comply with their opinions. Society can only be strong and compacted when its members think alike. To enforce them to act alike is the chief object of society and first duty of government. The silly speech has been falsely attributed to Charles V. that he repented of intoleration because he could not make two watches go exactly alike. The whole of the watchmaker's business is to make watches work alike, and he does not desist from his endeavors because he only approximates success. The whole duty of government is to make men act alike, and, like the watchmaker, it should not give over its work because its success is incomplete. Humanity is always approximating nearer attaining the right. Colonial New-England and Virginia were strong, because the people thought alike and acted in concert. They were intolerant because their convictions were strong and distinct. Maryland, divided between Catholics and Protestants, was tolerant, characterless, and feeble.*

Under the head of political economy a new Augustan age has been ushered in; and now all moral science is resolved into the single maxim: *Laissez faire*—in English, "to let everybody do pretty much as everybody pleases." It was a practice long before it became a system of philosophy; it arose necessarily and instantly from the liberation of the vassals of Kent Fort, and the breaking up the manors and setting free the serfs of Europe. Licentiousness has become the order of the day; because there are neither lords, seneschals, tithing-men,

* There are, of course, many matters in which we do not agree with Mr. Fitzhugh, if he is to be understood strictly, and this is one of them.—[EDITOR.]

priests, nor censors, to restrain licentiousness. Even the Augustan age is outstripped in fashionable crime, by the philosophy and practice of free-love in France and our North.

In Europe, every reading and thinking man sees and admits that political economy arose at once from the liberation of the serfs; because it removed most of the restraints of law and authority, and placed men in seemingly equal, but actually, competitive and antagonistic positions. When will the infatuated South awake from its torpor, and discover that it is cherishing a philosophy at war with its institutions—a philosophy which grew out of abolition, and which teaches abolition?

Let us now attempt to follow the abdicating lord of Kent Fort in his exodus. The first mention of him we find is in 1661, in what is now King George. There was no population there, we are sure, until many years after he left Maryland; and, we think, he first lived in Northumberland or Lancaster, where the Brent name is still found.

"We find frequent notice of Giles Brent (either the lord of Kent Fort or his son), in Henning's *Statutes at Large*, vol. ii., beginning at page 149.

"The first is a proceeding in which a committee of the House of Burgesses report that the king of the Potomac Indians, Wahanganoche, is not guilty of high treason, charged against him by Giles Brent.

"The second, a proceeding in which the house adjudge that Capt. Giles Brent pay the king of Potomac two hundred arms length of roanoke, and that Mr. Lord, Col. Gerrard Fowke and Capt. George Mason, pay said king one hundred arms length each, or matchcoates for the said roanoke, of two arms length each, at twenty arms length each coate.

"(What were roanoke, and matchcoates, and peake, and wompompeake? They were used as currency in dealing with the Indians, but we know not what they were, nor their relative value.)

"In the third proceeding, Brent and Fowke are fined fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco each, and disqualified from holding office, civil or military, for wrongs done by them to the same Indian king. There are several other proceedings at the same session against Brent on the same account. We have no doubt all he did was right and necessary; for we find at this very session Westmoreland and Northumberland are thrown into one county: 'the better to enable them to defend themselves from the incursions of the Indians.' The government continued to act with so much leniency and remissness toward the Indians, that shortly after the people rose in mass under Bacon, and almost exterminated them."

When, flushed with victory, Bacon turned his arms against the government, Brent had weight and influence enough to raise an army of 1,200 men to oppose him. It is true, when they discovered that Bacon's *remaining* forces were mere rabble like themselves, they fraternized and fled; but this was not Brent's fault. The legislature, years after, in providing payment for this rising under Brent, to put down rebellion, bear testimony to the worth of his services. He,

Mason, and Fowke, were dashing, chivalrous border chieftains, and invaluable citizens for times like those.

We find in the Family Book anecdotes illustrative of our opinions, and graphically descriptive of the times and men of those troublous and eventful days.

"*Bacon's Rebellion*, Thomas Jefferson's copy, 1665-'66: Of this homofaction Col. Mason, who commanded the militia regiment of foot, and Capt. Brent the troop of horse in that county (Northumberland or Stafford), both dwelling six or eight miles downward; having speedy notice, raised thirty or more men, and pursued those Indians twenty miles up and four miles over that river into Maryland. When landing at dawn of day they found two small paths. Each leader with his party took a separate path, and in less than a furlong either found a cabin, which they stealthily surrounded. Capt. Brent went to the Doeg's cabin (as it proved to be), who, speaking the Indian tongue, called to have a 'matchacomicha worship;' that is, a council called frequently such, being the usual manner with the Indians. The king came trembling forth and would have fled, when Capt. Brent, catching hold of his twisted lock (which was all the hair he wore), told him he was come for the murder of Robert Hen. The king pleaded ignorance and slipped loose, whom Brent shot dead with his pistol. The Indians shot two or three guns out of the cabin; the English shot into it. The Indians thronged out at the door and fled. The English shot as many as they could; so they killed ten, as Capt. Brent told me, and brought away the king's son of about eight years old, concerning whom it is an observable passage. At the end of the expedition, the unhappy scene ensued. Col. Mason took the king of the Doeg's son home with him, who lay ten days in bed as one dead, with lips and mouth shut, no breath discerned, but his body continuing warm, they believed him yet alive. The aforesaid Capt. Brent, a papist, coming thither on a visit, and seeing his little prisoner thus languishing, said: 'Perhaps he is powerwowed, that is, bewitched; and that he had heard baptism was an effectual remedy against witchcraft, and therefore advised to baptize him.' Col. Mason answered, 'No minister could be had in many miles.' Brent replied, 'Your clerk, Mr. Dobson, may do that office;' which was done by the church of England liturgy. Col. Mason with Capt. Brent godfathers, and Mrs. Mason godmother. My overseer; Mr. Pinnet, being present, from whom I first heard it, and which all the other persons afterward affirmed to me. The four men returned to drinking punch. [By reviewer: Were they inspired by 'rum, or true religion?'] But Mrs. Mason *staying, and looking on the child*, it opened its eyes and breathed; whereat she ran for a cordial which he took from a spoon, gaping for more, and so by degrees recovered—though before this baptism, they had often tried the same means, but could not, by no endeavors, wrench open his mouth. This was taken for a convincing proof against infidelity.—See *Force's Historical Tracts*."

Capt. Brent and Col. Mason were representative men—representatives of the times and circumstances in which they lived. Mrs. Mason was a nobler character—a representative woman, it is true—but the representative of the purest and best of her sex, only, in every age and in every clime.

Chotauk is a common name for that part of King George county, lying on the Potomac. It was settled entirely by English gentlemen. We think Mason, Fowke, Lord, and Brent, were Chotaukers, not because they liked punch, for every one likes that, but because the Fowke family settled there, and still own part of their original farm; because the Brents patented land there (and, we suppose, lived on it);

because there were Lords there, and because it was before settlements were made as high up the river as Gunston, Lexington, Richland, and Woodstock, afterward the seats of the Masons and Brents.

Should we be mistaken in our statements and suggestions, so much the better, if we can draw out new laborers in the field of historical research, who, in correcting our errors, may disinter many new historical facts. We wish to write a history of the Northern Neck, and can only do it in detail, by writing accounts of separate localities, and of various families. The Northern Neck has never been the theatre of war or of great events. Family history is almost the only history that can be written about it.

The anecdote of the young Indian beautifully illustrates the power which *weakness* exercises over *strength*—the strength of weakness. Conflicting laws sustain the motion and life of the whole moral as well as physical world. Selfishness and anti-selfishness preserve the continued existence of brutes and human beings; just as centripetal and centrifugal attraction keep the planetary system in motion. The undue preponderance of either law, is fatal to life. The too selfish mother destroys her offspring to hide her shame. All parents would destroy their offspring, sooner than undergo the labor and trouble of rearing them, but for the law of anti-selfishness, which compels them to sacrifice self for what is without self. The natural mother cherishes, with fonder affection, her illegitimate, because of the shame she has brought on it; anti-selfishness, with her, is duly developed. God has made infants and slaves dependent, but has armed them with the *strength of weakness*, which conquers their parents and masters, and secures to them love, protection, and support. Philosophy has too generally overlooked this "*antinomy*," this "*contra-lex*;" those opposing laws, by which God governs the universe, and protects the weak.

There is not a word, we believe, in any language, to express the idea which we attempt to convey by the term "anti-selfishness." Yet, anti-selfishness is as universal, and as necessary, as selfishness. Political economy, the only moral philosophy of our times, is founded entirely on selfishness. It absurdly and wickedly teaches that the aggregate good is but the sum of individual good; and, therefore, that each man, in pursuing exclusively his own good, best promotes public well-being. If philosophy could tell when we should cultivate and practise selfishness, when anti-selfishness, then the world should have a new philosophy. But it can tell no such thing

This must be left to the promptings of a refined, educated, and religious nature. Mrs. Mason was no philosopher, but she was more—a Christian and a woman.

Finding that all philosophy is, and ever must be, from the limited capacity of man, false, futile, and deceptive, we propose, ere long, to write a treatise on Moral Pathology, which shall treat of moral symptoms, circumstances, and exigencies; not attempt to direct human conduct by unbending rules, and *a priori* speculation. Meanwhile, we like to subject our proposition to public criticism, "*spargere voces inter vulgos*," for we believe in the maxim: *vox populi, vox Dei*.

To proceed with the Brents; we find the following in the book before us:

"In a narrative of the Indian and civil wars, in Virginia, in the years 1666 and 1675, Col. Brent is again mentioned. While he, Bacon, was sedulously contriving this affair, one Capt. Potter arrived in post haste from Rappahannock, with news that Col. Brent was advancing fast upon him, with a resolution to fight him, at the head of 1,000 men; what horse, what foot, if he durst stay the commencement? This man being ready, and eager to fight, the account goes on to state, that Bacon had not marched more than two or three days' journey, and those short ones, too, when he heard that Brent's men (not soldiers) were all run away, and left him to shift for himself. For they having heard that Bacon had beat the Governor out of the town, they began to be afraid, if they should come within his reach, that he might beat them out of their lives, and so resolved not to come near him.

"Col. Brent was mightily astonished at the departure of his followers, saying that they had forsaken the stoutest man, and ruined the finest estate in Virginia, which was, by their cowardice or defections, exposed to the mercy of the Baconians. But they being (as they thought) more obliged to look after their own concerns and lives, than to take note either as to his valor or estate, or *their own credit*, were not to be wrought upon by anything he could do or say, contrary to their own fancies.

"This was Giles Brent, of the elder, or Richland branch. We presume he had now removed to Richland, and the estate spoken of above, lay about that section. He sold land near there, about this time, to George Brent, of Woodstock, who must then have very recently settled in Virginia. Ten years thereafter, George Brent, and others, obtained a grant from King James II., of thirty thousand acres of land about Brentsville, in Prince William. This tract was, then, distant from all settlements."

Leaving our American hero, Giles Brent, to curse his fill at his soldiers, who would not march through Coventry, to be "food for powder," or "fill a ditch" at Shrewsbury, we take up a madcap English ancestor of his, whose quixotic feats were performed in an age when feudal barons were more turbulent, and less civilized than frontier colonels.

"Extracted from *Vallase Caulanium, or Kent Surveyed and Illustrated*, by Thomas Phillipse, Esq.:

"The first that I find to be proprietor of Kensing, in the hundred of Coldsheath, was Falcatus de Brent, and he is mentioned in the Red Book, kept in the Exchequer, to have held it in the reign of Henry II. and was Castellan, likewise, of Kensing Castle—a place, then, of important concern; but its skeleton, now, is

shrunk into such a desolate and ruined mass of rubbish, that now it would be as difficult to trace it out, or find it, as it was formerly to conquer it. And those wild disorders and sallies, arising from those boilings and evaporations which were cast out by the calentures of youth, rather than from any vicious habit contracted from several acts of excess, and rivetted into his soul, yet, it seems, those excursions of his did so disquiet Henry III. that he made the forfeiture of his estate here pay the fine of his vanities. Indeed, that name, his misfortunes, rather than his treasons, seem to challenge—page 200.

“Tunbridge.—In the year 1215, Falcatus de Brent, during the military contests King John had with his nobility, by force, wrung this Castle (Tunbridge) from the hands of the Earl of Gloucester, and maintained it for some time, with signal evidences of magnanimity to the King's behoof and use.—Page 344.”

We find more about Falcatus, but will not tire the reader by quoting it.

In the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. we find many proceedings in Parliament against various members of this Brent family, all of which seem to have arisen from unfounded suspicions, originating in the fact that they were Catholics. These proceedings were but part of that religious persecution which lasted for more than a century, in England, and was equally distinguished for the display of gross credulity, coward fear, and sanguinary cruelty. The brutal Jeffries was a representative and exponent of the men of his day, and deserves no more censure than the coward mob he but served.

We have no regular genealogy or other account of the Richland Brents, in the Family Book. They are numerous; all respectable, and some have been distinguished. We can say little about them of our own knowledge, for we are not personally acquainted with an individual of the name. Two were United States Senators—Richard Brent, deceased, of Virginia, and a gentleman of the name from Louisiana. Richard Brent was, at one time, the leader of the Republican or Democratic party in Congress. When Fisher Ames, of the Federal party, made his celebrated speech in favor of Jay's Treaty, the Democrats, fearing its effect, moved and carried an adjournment, held a caucus at night, and selected Richard Brent to reply to it. He was then in the lower house of Congress.

We have arrived so near our own times that it would be tedious, and not very delicate, perhaps, to proceed further with minute details of the Brent genealogy.

The Woodstock branch have intermarried with very many highly respectable families in Maryland, Virginia, New-York, and other States of the Union. They have filled many public offices, with fidelity and ability, and have been distinguished in the learned professions. They are connected by blood, or intermarriage, with the Carrolls, Calverts, Johnsons, Walshes,

Moshers, Sweenys, Youngs, Forests, Diggs, Neales, etc., etc., of Maryland, and the Masons (the distinguished George Mason, of Gunston, married a Miss Brent, of Woodstock), Lees, Grahams, Douglasses, Fitzhughs, Richland Brents, etc., of Virginia; also, the Livingstons and Backusses, of New-York. These are but a part of the many connections of this numerous family.*

We find, in the Family Book, the original letter of Lord Baltimore, congratulating the first George Brent, of Woodstock, on his intermarriage with a daughter of Lady Baltimore. We give it entire, as illustrative of the manners and etiquette of the age in which it was written :

"These to Capt. George Brent, in Virginia :

"LONDON, 8ber, 1687.

"Sr.—I acknowledge my receipt of yr obliging letter, and do verily, hartly wish yo much ioye and happiness with my wife's daughter, whom (I understand) yo have lately married; I assure yo, I shoud esteeme it an advantage to me, and a great credit to Maryld, would yr affairs in Virga dispense with yr settling in that Province. But this happiness I cannot hope for, tho I will not despair of obtaining my desire in this particular, since wee live in an age in which stranger things have happened. I must, indeed, own there is in this wish of mine, a great mixture of Interest, as well as of respect, and value that I have for you, which, tho I know to be no very good complement, may yet prove a good argument of my desires, of serving you, when the advantages will be much

* The Carroll and Brent families have been intermarrying for centuries, especially the Woodstock Brents; so that some notice of the Carrolls is appropriate, in giving an account of the genealogy of the former family.

The Carrolls were among the earliest, wealthiest, and most respectable settlers of Maryland. They are an Irish family. The following letter, which I find among the Brent papers, throws some light on their history; yet the writer seems to give a very partial account, and to confine himself, chiefly, to his father's branch, who were not, it appears, the first of the family who removed to Maryland:

"Extract of a letter written by Daniel Carroll, Esq., of Rock Creek, to Mr. James Carroll, of Ireland, and dated,

"UPPER MARLBORO', Maryland, December 20th, 1792.

"As you express a particular desire of having a particular account of your relations in this country, part of the world, the following may be agreeable to you:—My father died in the year 1751, and left six children, viz.: myself, Anne, John, E. W., Mary, and Betsy. He left me lands amounting in value, to between £4000 and £5000. Some time after, I married a lady of our name, E. W. Carroll, to whom I was contracted before my father's death. The fortune was £3,000 in money. I had been returned two years before, from Flanders, where my father had sent me for my education, and had been there six years. I have a son named Daniel, about ten years old, and a daughter named Mary, about eight years old. The lady I married is a daughter of Daniel Carroll, son of Charles Carroll, Esq., of Carrollton, who came from Ireland, and settled in this country. His ability and prudent conduct, procured him some of the best offices under the Government, for then the Roman Catholics were entitled to hold places in the Province. By this means, his knowledge of the law, and by taking up large tracts of land, which have since increased in value more than 100 per cent., he made a very large fortune. Two of his sons only survived, out of a great many children—Charles and Daniel. The latter, my wife's father, who died in the year 1734, and left three children, Charles, E. W. (my wife), and Mary. Charles inherits about £600 per annum, will not probably marry, and Mary is married to one Mr. Ignatius Digges. Charles Carroll, Esq., eldest brother to my wife's father, is living, and is worth about £100,000, and second richest man in our Province. He has one son, named Charles, who has had a very liberal education, and now finishing his studies in London. In case of his death, that estate is left to my son Daniel, by Charles Carroll, Esq. My eldest sister, Ann, is well married, to one Robert Brent, in Virginia, a province to the northward of this, divided by the Potomac; he lives about 60 miles from us. They have one child, named George. My brother, John, was sent abroad for his education, on my return, E. W., likewise, my second sister, is married very well, to one William Brent, of Virginia, near my eldest sister; she has one girl. My sisters, Mary and Betsy, are unmarried, and live chiefly with my mother, who is very well.

"This account of your friends, I hope, will be satisfactory to you."

my own. But I will not, any longer, insist on this subject, leaste I appeare to be much selfe interested, and so not fitt to be believed at the same time that, I assure you, I am, with respect and kindness,

"Your mos faithful humble servant,

"C. BALTEMORE.

"My service to yr Bedfellow."

One of the daughters of Hon. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, married the distinguished jurist, Robert Goodloe Harpin, of Baltimore. He visited Europe, and carried with him his wife's nieces, the Misses Caton and Mrs. Patterson, grandchildren of Dr. Charles Carroll. There one of the Misses Caton married Col. Harney, aid to the Duke of Wellington, and after his death, the Marquis Caermarthen; another married Lord King, and Mrs. Patterson married Marquis Wellesley, brother of Wellington. Her first husband, Patterson, was uncle to Madame Jerome Bonaparte.

"*Finis coronat opus*." We will conclude with an extract from the funeral sermon preached by Rev. John Carroll, afterward Archbishop of Baltimore, on the occasion of the death of the first George Brent, of Woodstock, Virginia, the correspondent and connection of Lord Baltimore, and land agent for Lord Fairfax and Lady Culpepper:

"God provideth for him that sheweth favor; He remembereth him afterward, and in the time of his fall he shall find a sure stay." Ecclesiastes, iii. 24.

"We are assembled to day, dear Christians, not merely, I presume, to make an outward and ceremonious profession of our regard for the deceased, but with an inward and truly reverential respect for those virtues which adorned his character. We are come hither, that, by paying this last public tribute of friendship to his memory, we may give authentic testimony of our approbation of the many moral virtues that shone forth in his life and actions; for one of the greatest encouragements to be good ourselves, and to promote goodness in others, is to honor their memory who, in the general tenor of their conduct, paid a conscientious regard to the law of their Maker, and humbly and speedily besought his pardon whenever, through human frailty, they swerved from any part of their duty. Besides these motives of attendance, common to us all, we who are joined to him in the profession of the same faith, are come to supplicate for him at the throne of Mercy, and earnestly to entreat the Divine goodness, with the same fervor that the great St. Augustin did, at the death of his holy mother, Monica, that his soul, without any let or hinderance, may be instantly admitted to the joys of Paradise, and the everlasting possession of his Maker and his God. When, with these sentiments, we discharge the last funeral duties to departed Christians, we give that evidence of our belief in a future resurrection, which the great Apostle, St. Paul, considers as a distinguishing mark of our following Christ: 'I would not have you be ignorant,' says he to his ignorant brethren, 'concerning those who are asleep, that you be not sad, as other who have no hope; for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so, them also who sleep in Jesus, will God also bring with him.' 1 Thess. iv. If, according to these words of the Apostle, the very profession of Christianity does not leave us without some grounds of hope, how much will this hope be strengthened, when the profession of it is accompanied by the virtues becoming so holy a vocation, or when the Christian, long before death, revolving his past years in an humble and penitential spirit, implores a God of mercy for pardon and forgiveness for the sins and ignorances of his youth, and seeks, according to the direction of the Holy Ghost, to redeem by

good works, his past iniquities. The motives, therefore, of Christian confidence are, in the first place, a careful and religious practice of Christian virtue, and, in the second place, since we are all more or less liable to depart from the perfection of God's law, a timely, an humble, a fervent recourse to God's mercy, through the means of penance and repentance. In the first place, therefore, what are those virtues, on the practice of which the hopes of our own, or of the salvation of others, are particularly grounded? I am enabled, by the express declaration of Jesus Christ and of his Apostles, to answer the question without any difficulty. Charity is that virtue which, more than any other, gives this comfortable assurance, for charity is the first and greatest commandment. 'By this,' says Jesus Christ, 'all men shall know that ye are my disciples, if you love one another,' and according to the Apostle, charity is the fulfilling of the law. Besides these and many other testimonies of Holy Writ, in commendation of the excellency and prerogatives of charity in general, that particular species of it which extends our benevolence to our fellow-creatures, which prompts us to relieve their distress, to condescend to their petitions, to be deaf to the calls of our own necessities that we may remove the necessities of others, to present their wants, to suffer ourselves to be injured, rather than cause trouble and distress to needy families, I say, this species of charity affords us a sure and infallible assurance of meeting with mercy, and consequently of salvation hereafter, agreeably to those words of Jesus Christ, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.' Ah! dear Christians, how amiable is virtue, when we behold it exercised in these charitable employments! Can we wonder that it should incline the heart of God to open the treasures of his mercy on the benevolent man? If he will not let even so much as a cup of water given in his name, and for his sake, pass unrewarded, shall we doubt the pouring forth of the richness of his goodness on, and of his opening the glorious mansions of heaven to, those who rather choose to forego their just rights, and deprive themselves of many comforts and enjoyments of life, than give pain or uneasiness to their fellow-creatures; who, restraining themselves far within the bounds of moderation, are cautious not to give the least shadow of disquiet or discontent to others; who wait not, but prevent the solicitations of the necessitous, by timely and anticipated relief. Yes, Christians, when we see these virtues exercised, there we have a sure foundation for our hope; we have the infallible word of Jesus Christ to rest our hope upon. If our life be spent in the exercise of these virtues, we shall derive more comfort from this remembrance in our last moments, than from all the splendor or profession of pleasure which our ambition and sensuality can ever suggest to our imagination. Had the deceased, whose funeral rites we are now going to perform, toiled in the road of ambition, or devoted his whole life to the gratification of sensuality, what comfort, or rather, what uneasiness, would he not have felt on his passage to eternity; what would all those toils or self-indulgences have now availed him! or what hope would they have administered to his sorrowing friends, of his eternal welfare? But God's gracious dispensations, and the docility of heart in the deceased to the call of God, have not left us in this unhappy situation. Witness of his active and universal benevolence, we presume to remind the Divine goodness of the assurance given us by the incarnate wisdom, and call with confidence upon God to fulfil his promises according to the words of our text, 'God provideth for him that sheweth favor; he remembereth him afterward, and in the time of his fall he shall find a sure stay.'

ART. II.—THE AFRICAN EL DORADO.

Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa; including a Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa, &c. By DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL. D., D. C. L., &c., &c. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa. Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in the Years 1849-'55. By HENRY BARTH, Ph. D., D. C. L., &c., &c. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE subject of slavery has occupied a very prominent place in the history of our country, for about one hundred years. In fact, from the time of the first introduction of African slaves by the Dutch, about the year 1620, there has been more or less clamor about them, and more or less misplaced sympathy has been felt and nursed by men and women in our country, for them and their mis-called *degraded* condition. As the Dutch were once the most active in purchasing, transporting, and selling the Africans into bondage, it is probably a providential dispensation the sending of Dr. Barth (a German), on his expedition to open a way for the melioration of the condition of the sable sons of Africa.

We find, at the time of the outbreak of our Revolutionary struggle, that Mr. Jefferson embodied a clause in the Declaration of Independence, setting forth that the King of England, and his European subjects, had been very active in bringing Africans to America, and forcing them upon the colonies, contrary to their wishes. The following is the expunged clause of the Declaration :

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the *Christian King* of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now inciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty, of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he obtruded them : thus paying off former crimes committed against the *liberties* of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the *lives* of another."

That was written eighty-three years ago, and yet I doubt if any modern abolitionist can produce anything stronger in opposition to the traffic in slaves. Those of our Northern, saintly brethren, who turn up their sanctimonious eyes, and raise their pure (?) hands with holy horror, at the awful sin of slavery, and denounce eternal perdition upon Southerners,

may here see what a Southern slaveholder thought and wrote at the inception of our nationality, eighty-three years ago.

But, despite this severe rebuke, despite the awful sin, and the general disapprobation of this "*piratical warfare*," still the English and other Europeans, together with our Northern compatriots, carried on the slave-trade for thirty-two years longer, *if no more*, until it was stopped by an act of our own Congress, at a time *when the slaveholding power of that body was largely in the majority*.

But although Mr. Jefferson thought the slave-trade a great wrong, and deplored its existence, still he admitted that it was no doubt permitted to go on, and intended by the Almighty for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the degraded race to which they belonged. For that great man thought then that things would be so overruled that the negroes who were brought to America in a state of benighted heathenism, would be gradually improved, educated, enlightened, and Christianized, and then, in the course of time, they (or their descendants) would be transported back to Africa, and through their agency and instrumentality the Christian religion, arts, and literature, would be diffused throughout that dark and idolatrous land. This idea has been so often repeated in the last few years that it has lost its freshness, its interest, and grandeur; but when we look at it calmly and seriously we must acknowledge its greatness, and that it is evidence of a far-seeing mind, as well as proof of his benignity and philanthropy. This idea has been acted on by philanthropic slaveholders, in all the Southern States, for several years. It is the fundamental idea upon which rests and operates the Colonization Society, through whose agency thousands of negroes, who are doing well here in the Southern States, are torn away from their native country, friends, and kindred, and sent to "Africa's burning sands" to drag out a miserable existence.

At first glance this scheme of Colonization seems so feasible, so plausible, so reliable, so good, so efficient, so perfectly certain of complete success, that he who should doubt it would be anathematized. But what are the facts? What results are shown by figures? and figures, we know, will not lie. By reports published to the world, by friends and patrons of this laudable undertaking, we find that money contributed for purposes of its sustentation is squandered, to say the least of it, by swindling officials; while those who should reap the benefits of these misapplied bounties, never enjoy any good from the munificence of misguided friends. We may well doubt then, and ask, Is the Republic of Liberia doing any

good? Is it really an independent republic? Is it self-sustaining?

What are the facts? Why, the enlightened, the educated, the converted and Christianized negroes, who emigrate to Africa, soon forget their learning, soon apostatize from the faith once delivered to the saints, soon lose the odor of sanctity breathed upon them in America, turn again like the dog to his vomit, or the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire; turn again to the beggarly elements of the world; succumb to the allurements of the world, the flesh, and the devil; throw aside Christianity, and embrace Mohammedanism or idolatry, bowing down to stocks and stones, the workmanship of their own hands, denying the Lord that bought them, and putting him to an open shame.

Has Liberia done any good? Is it a self-sustaining power? In a land of tropical warmth and of perennial verdure; a land flowing with milk and honey, wine and oil; a land where corn, in all its varieties, abounds and flourishes in almost perpetual luxuriance—where the fig, the orange, the date, the palm, the cocoa, the vine, and the olive, the bread-fruit-tree, together with other nutritious vegetables, grow spontaneously and promiscuously—where the cotton plant, the sorghum, the imphee, the rice, and other life-sustaining and commercial products, are found in the valleys and on the hill sides; a land where the fertile plains and boundless prairies afford perennial pasturage for asses, horses, cows, giraffes, camels, rhinoceri, elands, antelopes, and elephants; a land where the Giver of all good has showered down blessings innumerable—and yet with all this boundless and ceaseless supply, the poor creatures are absolutely needing bread and meat, and are dependent upon our bounty and munificence for their daily food! Surrounded as they are with every advantage of soil, productions, and climate, they are yet too lazy to make the slightest exertion to produce enough to live upon; absolutely sit there with their hands folded, and wait till ships can traverse the ocean and carry them something to eat. They draft not only on *us*, but also on the English nation for subsidies. So then, I fear, that Liberia has done no good, is doing no good, and never will do any.

If these things occur in the green tree, what may we expect in the dry? Or, in other words, if these negroes who are now fresh from our shores, thoroughly versed in husbandry and various handicrafts, are yet unwilling to put their knowledge and skill to practical and profitable use, what may be expected of a succeeding generation? Is it probable or presumable that

the children will learn industry from idle, unthrifty parents? Will the next generation improve upon the present? By no means, but the reverse.

It is amusing to hear so much said, of late years, about the equality of races, and of the intellectual powers of the negroes being as good as those of the whites, and only wanting cultivation and development. The Colonization Society do not put forward any facts to prove this baseless assumption. The results of upward of seventy years of liberty and mental training in sundry of the Northern States adduce no proof of this silly notion. Dr. Livingstone in one place says: "Their [the Africans'] splendid physical development and form of skull show that, but for the black skin and woolly hair, they would take rank among the foremost Europeans." But, alas! he wrote more than that. Only a few pages further on, in the same volume, he utters the following, so we may say: "Look on this picture, then on that." "The acme of respectability among the Bechuanas [Africans] is the possession of cattle and a wagon. It is remarkable that, though these latter require frequent repairs, none of the Bechuanas have ever learned to mend them. Forges and tools have been at their service, and teachers willing to aid them, but, beyond *pulling together a camp-stool*, no effort has ever been made to acquire a knowledge of the trades. They observe most carefully a missionary at work until they understand whether a tire is well welded or not, and then pronounce upon its merits with great emphasis, but there their ambition rests satisfied." There is the honest confession of a friend of Africans, who has spent sixteen years of his life there trying to teach them, and he is still there at his useless work. Those who know negroes need no comment on the above quotation. It is a fair portraiture of the race. They are a low, degraded race; they are servants of servants, and will be to the end of time.

It has been contended that the *slave-trade* has degraded and brutalized the negro race in their own country, and that if explorations were made into the interior of Africa, tribes and nations would be found who are pure and sinless; who in their primal integrity are

"Guiltless of their country's blood,"

or of enslaving their brethren.

Philanthropists contend if missionaries could penetrate to the retired haunts, the peaceful shades, the lovely glades, the ravishing bowers of these blessed children of the sun, that they would find such amity, concord and rural felicity, as

would put even proud Albion to the blush and make her hide her diminished head. The British Government has been at considerable expense, for a number of years, in fitting out travellers and exploring parties, and establishing missions in the very heart of Africa, for the purpose of extending her mercantile operations, opening outlets for her manufactures, and discovering some other *cotton-growing* region; and also for the purpose of suppressing the *slave-trade*, and finding the long sought UTOPIA which they think is hidden there.

This brings us to the consideration of the volumes now before us; but I must say, in the outset, that neither Dr. Livingstone nor Dr. Barth has yet found the happy land, although both have been in search of it, in different latitudes and longitudes, for nearly twenty years.

Dr. Livingstone is a Scotchman of much learning, great philanthropy, pure religion, and indomitable energy and perseverance. It is singular that Scotchmen have been the most successful travellers and explorers in Africa. Dr. L. went to Africa with much pleasure; it was to him a labor of love. He felt much interest in and sympathy for the benighted race, and willingly embarked in his work as a messenger and missionary to them. He prepared himself, first by studying medicine and kindred branches of science, so as to be fully qualified to report on the geography, geology, fauna and flora, together with the diseases peculiar to the country, and at the same time be able to cure them of "the ills which flesh is heir to."

He married, in Africa, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Moffat, who has been a missionary there for upward of forty years, who, together with all his family, is enlisted, soul and body, in promoting the welfare of the natives, and feels the deepest sympathy for those sable sons of Adam. They look with favorable eyes on these people. They overlook numerous faults, sins, and errors; they look at the brightest side of their conduct, and always make the most favorable reports possible of their manners, habits, customs, &c.

Livingstone traversed Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, in latitude 34° south, up to Lake Ngami, the Chobe and Zambesi rivers, about latitude 14° south, and thence westward to Loanda, on the Atlantic coast, and back again, entirely across the continent, to the mouth of the Zambesi river at Quilimane, where it empties into the Indian ocean, or from longitude 12° west, to longitude 37° west; and all that partly on foot and partly on the backs of oxen, or in a dugout.

His book is certainly one of the most interesting ever writ-

ten, and lays open to the world a plain narrative of the degraded races in that, heretofore, unknown region. Did he find slaves and slavery there? Yes. Did he find Utopia? No.

Dr. Henry Barth is a learned German, who is a votary of science, a philanthropist, and a very resolute, though a very mild, patient man, as the result will show. But in the books now under consideration everything is "toned down" as much as the "hideous mien" of the "monster" will admit of; but to a Southern reader some of the trials, abuses, and sufferings, endured by the travellers, make the blood boil.

Dr. Barth was also employed by the British Government, and began his travels at Tripoli, in company with, and under the guidance of, a Mr. Richardson, who, however, died in the second year of their tour. Another companion, Mr Overweg, died a short time after Richardson, which left him there alone in the central part of Africa, not far from Timbuctoo. He travelled over a tract of country of twenty-four degrees extent, from north to south, and twenty degrees from east to west in the broadest part of the continent.

"Starting from Tripoli in the north, we proceed from the settlements of the Arab and the Berber, the poor remnants of the vast empires of the middle ages, into a country dotted with splendid ruins from the period of Roman dominion, through the wild roving hordes of the Tawarck, to the negro and half-negro tribes, and to the very border of the South African nations. In the region of Central Africa there exists not one and the same stock as in South Africa, but the greatest diversity of tribes, or rather nations, prevails, with idioms entirely distinct. The great and momentous struggle between Islamism and Paganism is here continually going on, causing *every day* the most painful results, while the miseries arising from slavery and the slave-trade are here revealed in their most repulsive features."*

The above epitome is taken from the preface, and here we have slavery and the slave-trade in the midst of Central Africa, where, in some places, the Doctor says, he was the first white man who had ever been there.

Throughout the large volumes of these two travellers, the subject of slavery occupies a conspicuous place; they deplore the condition of the people; praise them for the least scintillation of feeling or sentiment of religion or patriotism, and look forward with hopefulness to a brighter day for "down-trodden Africa." If she is down-trodden, it would be well to show who is guilty of the tyranny. Under whose heel is she writhing? Is she subject to any power of Europe, Asia, or America? Have the United States any power or dominion in Africa? Who has vice-royalties there?

* Barth, vol. I., p. 15, preface.

It is the strangest thing in the world to see how foolish people will make themselves about negroes! Somehow, simply because they have woolly heads, black skins, and blacker hearts, they elicit more sympathy than any other race of people, no matter how much they may be "down-trodden!" Every European government is exclaiming, "poor benighted Africa;" "poor oppressed Africa;" "poor down-trodden Africa;" "poor *enslaved* Africa!" Again, we would ask these sympathizers, when was Africa, or when were Africans, in better condition, or more enlightened, than now? When were they celebrated for their enlightenment, their arts, their sciences, their poets, orators, or divines? Is she any more of a slave-market now than she was when Joseph the son of Jacob was sold by his brothers to slave-traders, who were on their way down into Egypt? Has she not been in the slave-trade from the remotest antiquity? Can you point to any time in history when she did not barter and sell and enslave her sons and daughters either there, on their native soil, or to any outside nation who would take them?

But we wander from the consideration of the volumes before us, and will now proceed to anatomize them.

In the work of Dr. Livingstone, the word *slave* occurs seventy-three times, without enumerating the synonymous word *servant*, which occurs almost as frequently. The word *slave-trade* is mentioned twenty-two times, while there are numerous other words and modes of expression conveying the same idea which have not been noted. The word *slavery* is repeated thirteen times, and *slave-market* five times. All these words or expressions are used in speaking of the domestic concerns of the country, and of the families and tribes where he went.

In the same way Dr. Barth has used the word *slave*, in his two volumes, two hundred and eleven times; *slavery* thirty-two times; *slave-trade* thirty-three times; *slave-hunter* ten times; *slave-caravan* five times; *slave-village* seven times.

We will now proceed to quote from the works of these gentlemen a few passages, for the purpose of showing what kind of people the Africans are at home, in their own country; and those who have seen the negroes in America, where they are represented as groaning in their bondage, can compare and contrast the two peoples, and judge which is the best, or best off.

The reader will bear in mind that Dr. Livingstone was a minister and a missionary, and that he consequently preached to the natives, and endeavored to convert them to Christianity. Here are some remarks about one of his disciples:

"Sechele continued to make a consistent profession for about three years, and perceiving at last some of the difficulties of his case, and also feeling compassion for the poor women, who were by far the best of our scholars, I had no desire that he should be in any hurry to make a full profession by baptism, and putting away all his wives but one. His principal wife, too, was about the most unlikely subject in the tribe ever to become anything else than an out-and-out greasy disciple of the old school. She has since become greatly altered, I hear, for the better; but again and again have I seen Sechele send her out of church to put her gown on, and away she would go with her lips shot out, the very picture of unutterable disgust at his new-fangled notions."^{*}

In the course of the book the Doctor very often, in speaking of the women, calls them *ladies*, and this one is a sample of them. Another quotation illustrative of their misbehavior "in meeting:"

"The Bakalahari, who live at Motlatsa wells, have always been very friendly to us, and listen attentively to instruction conveyed to them in their own tongue. It is, however, difficult to give an idea to a European of the little effect teaching produces, because no one can realize the *degradation* to which their minds have been sunk by centuries of barbarism and hard struggling for the necessities of life: like most others, they listen with respect and attention, but when we kneel down and address an unseen Being, the position and the act often appear to them so ridiculous, that they cannot refrain from *bursting into uncontrollable laughter*. I was once present when a missionary attempted to sing among a wild heathen tribe of Bechuanas, who had no music in their composition. The effect on the risible faculties of the audience was such, that the tears actually ran down their cheeks. If asked, then, what effect the preaching of the Gospel has at the commencement on such individuals, I am unable to say."[†]

The reader might like to hear more on this subject; if so, we give the following:

"At our public religious services in the Kotla, the Makololo women always behaved with decorum from the first, except at the conclusion of the prayer. When all knelt down, many of those who had children, in following the example of the rest, bent over their little ones; the children, in terror of being crushed to death, set up a simultaneous yell, which so tickled the whole assembly, there was often a subdued titter, to be turned into a hearty laugh as soon as they heard Amen. This was not so difficult to overcome in them as similar peccadilloes were, in the case of the women further south. Long after we had settled at Mabotsa, when preaching on the most solemn subjects, a woman might be observed to look round, and, seeing a neighbor seated on her dress, give her a hunch with the elbow to make her move off; the other would return it with interest, and perhaps the remark, 'Take the nasty thing away, will you?' Then two, three or four would begin to hustle the first offenders, and the men to swear at them all by way of enforcing silence."[‡]

"They were always very attentive to preaching, and Moriantane, in order, as he thought, to please me, on one occasion rose up in the middle of the discourse and hurled his staff at the heads of some young fellows whom he saw working with a skin instead of listening."[§]

On another occasion a party of men who had accompanied him on his trip to and from Loanda, on the coast, decked themselves in their Sunday's best, consisting of white shirts and red caps, which the Doctor says gave them rather a dash-

* Page 30

† Page 175.

‡ Page 205.

§ Page 255.

ing appearance—"They tried to walk like the soldiers they had seen at Loanda, and called themselves 'my braves.' During the service they all sat with their guns over their shoulders, and excited the unbounded admiration of the women and children."*

Having given some idea of the state of degradation on that point, let us now proceed to examine the condition and *status* of the women. It is with them in Africa as it is in all pagan countries, they are *the slaves* :

"Their instrument of culture is the hoe, and *their chief labor falls on the female portion of the community*. In this respect the Bechuanas closely resemble the Caffres. The men engage in hunting, milk the cows, and have the entire control of the cattle; they prepare the skins, make the clothing [?] and in many respects may be considered a nation of tailors."†

"As I could, without much difficulty, keep them well supplied with meat, and wished them to remain, I proposed that they should bring their wives to get a share, but they remarked that the women could always take care of themselves."‡

"The chief labor of hoeing, driving away birds, reaping, and winnowing, falls to the willing arms of the hard-working women; but as the men, as well as their wives, as already stated, always work, many have followed the advice of the missionaries, and now use plows and oxen instead of hoes."§

The foregoing extracts are taken from Dr. Livingstone; we now give some from Dr. Barth, on the same subject :

"He was a smart fellow, of light complexion and handsome countenance, but had lost one eye in a quarrel. He was armed with a long gun with a good English lock, of which he was very proud. He had when young seen the rais (Maj. Laing), at Tawat, and knew something about Europeans, and chiefly Englishmen. Smart and active as this fellow was, he was so ungallant as to oblige his young female slave, who was at once his mistress, cook, and servant, to walk the whole day on foot, while he generally rode."||

"On issuing from the gate of the city of Agades, I was struck with the desolate character of the country on this side of the town, though it was enlivened by women and slaves going to fetch water from the principal well (which is distant about half a mile from the gate), all the water inside the town being of a bad quality."¶

"As for the women of Tasawa, their dress consists almost entirely of a large cotton cloth, also of dark color, fastened under or above the breasts; the only ornament of the latter, in general consisting of some strings of glass beads worn round the neck. The women are tolerably handsome and have pleasant features; but they are worn out by excessive domestic labor, and their growth never attains full and vigorous proportions. They do not bestow so much care upon their hair as the Fellani."**

"A poor woman carrying a load on her head and leading a pair of goats, had attached herself to our party in Gazawa; and though she had lost her goats in the bustle of the previous afternoon, she continued her journey cheerfully and with resignation."††

"When leaving the south side of Kusada, we were joined by a troop of women very heavily laden, each carrying on the head from six to ten enormous calabashes filled with various articles; but they did not prove to be agreeable company; for not being able to walk steadily for any length of time with their loads, they stopped every few minutes, and then went on at a running pace till they were

* Page 529.

† Barth, vol. i., p. 314.

‡ Page 160.

§ Barth, vol. i., p. 323.

|| Barth, vol. i., p. 452.

¶ Page 130.

** Barth, vol. i., p. 440.

†† Page 220.

obliged again to halt; so that they came frequently into collision, either with my camel or with the bullock. It is really incredible what loads the native women of negro-land can carry on their heads, but I think no other tribe is equal in this respect to the Tapua."^{*}

In a graphic description of what he saw in the city of Kano, the following is introduced:

"The matron, in a clean, black cotton gown *wound round her waist*, her hair neatly dressed in chokoli, busy preparing the meal for her absent husband, or spinning cotton, and at the same time urging the female slaves to pound the corn; the children, naked and merry, playing about in the sand," &c.†

"The blacksmith was seen busy at his simple work, making new hoes for the approaching season; the weaver was sitting at his loom; several were making mats of reed; some women were carrying water from the wells—some spinning or cleaning the cotton, while others pounded corn for their daily consumption."‡

"The inhabitants of two or three small hamlets dragged on a miserable existence even during the drought which at present prevailed; and we met a large body of women and children who preferred fetching every night and morning their supply of this most essential element from a distance of several miles."§

Extracts like these might be continued, but these are enough to show the condition of women in Africa; and Southern slaveholders have no slaves who can at all be compared with these.

We now propose to give extracts, for the purpose of showing the licentiousness of the people in Africa. Dr. Barth says:

"I had also some interesting pagan instructors, among whom I will only mention Agid Burku, a very handsome youth, but who had undergone the horrible process of * * * * *. The abolition of this practice in the Mohammedan world ought to be the first object of Christian governments and missionaries, not merely on account of the unnatural and desecrated state to which it reduces a human being, but on account of the dreadful character of the operation itself, which, in these countries at least, is the reason why scarcely one in ten survives it. With extreme delight he dwelt upon the unconstrained nudity in which his countrymen indulged, and with great *naïveté* described a custom of the pagans, which is identical with a custom of the civilized Europeans, but is an abomination in the eyes of every Mohammedan."||

"The whole character of these people appeared very degraded. They were totally devoid of the noble and manly appearance which the most careless observer cannot fail to admire, even in a Tarki freebooter; and the relation between the sexes appeared in a worse light than one would expect in such a situation as this. However, we have ample testimony in ancient Arabian writers, that licentious manners have always prevailed among the Berber tribes on the frontier of the desert; and we found the same habits existing among the tribe of the Tagama, while not only Agades, but even the little village of Tintellust, was not without its courtesans. This is a very disheartening phenomenon to observe in so small a community, and in a locality where *nature would seem peculiarly favorable to purity and simplicity of manners.*"¶

"Hamma spent his evenings with our friend the Emgedesiye lady, and was kind enough to beg me to accompany him. This I declined, but gave him a small present to take to her. I had a fair sample of the state of morals in Agades the following day, when five or six girls and women came to pay me a visit in our house, and with much simplicity invited me to make merry with them, there being now, as they said, no longer reason for reserve, 'as the sultan was gone.' It was, indeed, rather amusing to see what conclusions they drew from the

* Barth, vol. i., p. 484.

† Barth, vol. ii., p. 430.

‡ Barth, vol. i., p. 497.

§ Barth, vol. ii., p. 40.

¶ Barth, vol. i., p. 564.

|| Barth, vol. i., p. 249.

motto 'The master is away.' Two of them were tolerably pretty and well formed, with fine black hair hanging down in plaits or tresses, lively eyes, and very fair complexion. Their dress was decent, and that of one of them even elegant, consisting of an under gown reaching from the neck to the ankles, and an upper one drawn over the head, both of white color, but, *their demeanor was very free*, and I too clearly understood the caution requisite in a European who would pass through these countries unharmed and respected by the natives, to allow myself to be tempted by these wantons. It would be better for a traveller in these regions, both for his own comfort and the respect felt for him by the natives, if he could take his wife with him; for these simple people do not understand how a man can live without a partner. The Western Tawarck, who in general are very rigorous in their manners, and quite unlike the Kelowi, had nothing to object against me except my being a bachelor. But as it is difficult to find a female companion for such journeys, and as by marrying a native he would expose himself to much trouble and inconvenience on the score of religion, he will do best to maintain the greatest austerity of manner with regard to the other sex, *though he may thereby expose himself to a good deal of derision from some of the lighter hearted natives. The ladies, (?) however, became so troublesome*, that I thought it best to remain at home for a few days, and was thus enabled at the same time to note down the information which I had been able to pick up."^{*}

"The women (of Tagama) not only made the first advances, but, what is worse, they were offered even by the men, their brethren or husbands. Even those among the men whose behavior was least vile and revolting, did not cease to urge us...."[†]

"Farther on, a dashing Cyprian, homeless, comfortless, and childless, but affecting merriment or forcing a wanton laugh, gaudily ornamented with numerous strings of beads round her neck, her hair fancifully dressed and bound with a diadem, her gown of various colors, loosely fastened *under her breasts*, and trailing in the sand."[‡]

ART. III.—THE ARCHIVE WAR OF TEXAS.

TEXAS has been the theatre of many wars. She has had her Fredonian war; her Revolutionary war with Mexico; her Indian war, yet unfinished, with Comanches, Wacoos and other roving tribes; the rebellion at Nacogdoches; and among her many conflicts an Archive war, which deserves a place in the annals of those times when she flourished as an Independent Republic.

The Archive war commenced in March, A. D. 1842, at the city of Austin, then, as now, the seat of government. The Archives of the Republic were there deposited. Among them were all the land titles, including ancient grants emanating from viceroys of Spain in a past century; there, too, were treaties of amity between Texas and the European powers—England, France and Belgium; there, also, were the tattered banners of Santa Anna's proud battalions of Matamoras and Tamaulipas, borne as honorable trophies by the victorious Texans from the glorious field of San Jacinto; there was the

* Barth, vol. i, p. 355.

† Barth, vol. i, p. 468.

‡ Barth, vol. i, p. 467.

great seal of the Republic and its great standard, with the Lone Star on the tricolor, adopted as the significant emblem of a separate nationality.

Austin, at that time, was on the extreme frontier's verge. To the north by Waco, there were no settlements excepting those at the falls of the Brazos, until the valley of Red River was reached. The country in that direction, and westward by San Antonio to the Rio Grande, was in possession of the Indians, and they were all hostile. The seat of government, in accordance with the policy of President Lamar, who contemplated waging a vigorous warfare against the Indians, and pursuant to an Act of Congress, was located at Austin, with a view to extend the frontier and give it additional protection. The place was then exposed to sudden incursions from the Mexican or Indian enemy; but the Texans loved danger, and the first settlers of Austin and vicinity gladly took their position, expecting conflicts with the common foe. After the battle of San Jacinto, Mexico, too weak to regain Texas, and too proud to acknowledge her independence, maintained an attitude of sullen hostility, menacing invasion and carrying on a predatory warfare.

On the 5th of March, A. D. 1842, Gen. Vasques, with a Mexican force of about seven hundred men, cavalry and infantry, appeared before San Antonio and demanded its surrender. The Texan force, under Col. Jack Hays, mustering but little more than one hundred men, after a consultation, concluded to evacuate the place, and retired upon the Guadalupe. The Mexicans took possession of the town, and displayed their national flag from the church.

When the news reached Austin by express, that San Antonio was in possession of the Mexicans, Gen. Houston, who succeeded Gen. Lamar as President, was absent, but several of his cabinet officers were there. Col. Geo. W. Hockley, a veteran officer of San Jacinto, was then Secretary at War and Marine. It was commonly understood and expected that the capital would be attacked, and immediate preparations were made for its defence. By a skillful and rapid *detour*, the Mexican general, crossing the river above town, might have advanced on the city and taken up a commanding position near the old capitol. Knowing their exposed situation, the citizens voluntarily assembled and prepared for defence with such slight means as they possessed. There was a rough stockade around the old capitol, which had been built to afford a rallying point for resistance in case of sudden attack, until the common foe could be repelled. At the arsenal there were

a number of pieces of artillery and sufficient ammunition, and in the city some stands of muskets.

At a public meeting hastily assembled, Col. Wm. N. Cazneau was elected by common consent commander of the city in case of attack, and Col. Thos. Wm. Ward (an experienced artillerist, distinguished at the siege of Bexar, where he lost his leg) was in the same manner appointed to take charge of the ordnance, and various duties were assigned to other persons. It being anticipated that the enemy designed to make an attack on Austin, expresses were dispatched to the citizens of Bastrop and to Col. Henry Jones, then commanding the regiment comprising Travis and Bastrop counties. Col. Jones was the same who led with signal bravery the right wing of the Texans at the battle of Plum Creek, where the Comanches met such a disastrous defeat—a prompt, experienced, chivalrous officer, possessing both military and civic ability. Meanwhile, measures went forward for defending the city. The ammunition was removed to the magazine in the old stockade, and cannon planted at some of its angles. The “Twin Sisters,” those celebrated pieces of artillery that performed such a noble part at San Jacinto, were placed in position on the hill at the President’s house, to command the approaches by the fords of the Colorado immediately above and below town. “El Dragon,” a double fortified brass twelve-pounder, captured from the Mexicans, was planted near where the new capitol now stands, to guard the approach from the west and mountains. These dispositions appear to have been made with good military judgment. A company of volunteers was organized by Capt. Geo. M. Dolson, one of Deaf Smith’s rangers, and then captain of minute-men. He was a gallant and efficient commander. In leading his men into action against the Comanches near Austin, he was shot through the body. The Indians were defeated, and the gallant captain recovered from a wound nearly fatal. Captain J. M. Daniels, who was by the side of Dolson in this action, and had high reputation as an officer, now commanded the Travis Guards, a volunteer independent corps. Both these companies, with full ranks, reported themselves under arms ready for action, and were stationed at suitable posts. Many of the most important public records were then placed in chests and buried in the ground for safety.

On the next morning Col. Jones arrived early in town, and soon after him the Bastrop troops, under Lieut. Col. Wallace, Captain Bartlett Sims and Captain Gillespie, together with Gen. Burleson, came in, and promptly took part in the meas-

ures for defending the city. The troops were then ordered to parade, and were reviewed by Gen. Burleson and Col. Jones, and found to muster more than four hundred men.

On the next day the Bastrop troops, with Gen. Burleson, marched on San Antonio, and the defence of the city was intrusted to the volunteer companies of Captains Dolson and Daniels, numbering about two hundred men. Thus stood matters at the capital. The Secretary at War and Marine and other government officers all concurring in the measures for defending the city. In a few days news arrived that the Mexican army had evacuated San Antonio and were retreating rapidly toward the Rio Grande.

On the reception of this intelligence, Col. Hockley, as Sergeant-at-War, posted an order stating that the advance and retreat of Gen. Vasques was a *ruse de guerre*, and there being no further necessity in his opinion for the troops to continue in active service, the companies at Austin were required to disband, and deliver up their arms to the proper government officers. The issuance of this order caused much excitement among the citizens. It was believed to be the first step toward the removal of the seat of government, and subsequent events proved the correctness of this conjecture. A public meeting of the citizens was called, at which a committee of safety and vigilance was appointed, and resolutions passed, indicating explicitly a determination to resist the anticipated executive order for the removal of the archives.

A special committee was appointed to wait on Col. Hockley and request him to rescind his obnoxious order, but he declined to do it. Col. Jones then established his headquarters at an office adjacent to Maj. Bullock's hotel, and re-organized his regimental staff—the writer being attached to it. Capt. Dolson's company changed its position and took post on the road from Austin to Bastrop, on the east of the city, to prevent the removal of the archives in that direction, and the committee of safety and vigilance gave orders that no wagons should be permitted to pass downward, without inspection, in order to prevent the removal of the public records clandestinely.

As anticipated, the president issued an order dated March 10th, 1842, directing the removal of the archives to the city of Houston, and requiring the various civil officers of government to proceed there forthwith. He based this order on a clause in the constitution of the republic, which provided that "the president and heads of departments shall keep their offices at the seat of government, unless removed by the permis-

sion of Congress, or unless, in cases of emergency in time of war, the public interest may require their removal."

The president, in his construction of the constitution, and in his views of the public interest in the alleged emergency, was supported by his cabinet, an able one, and by a strong party in the republic.

On our side it was asserted that no emergency requiring the removal existed, and we contended that we had the right to judge what the public interest required at the crisis. It was thought that a removal of the government officers and archives would be giving too great encouragement to the enemy, and might be considered an admission of weakness highly prejudicial to the public welfare. On this point we were at issue with the president, but unanimous in maintaining our position at every hazard. The officers at the heads of departments were notified that any effort to remove the archives, would be resisted by an armed force. Under orders from Col. Jones, his staff officers took possession of the quartermaster's department, the arsenal, the cannon and ammunition of the government, to be used in defence of our position. The cabinet officers of the president, and the clerks of the several departments, then withdrew from the city and repaired to Houston. Col. Ward, however, remained at the land office. One of the department chief clerks, on his departure, privately took with him in his pocket the great seal of the republic, and it served afterward to authenticate the proclamations and other executive documents during the term of Gen. Houston's administration. Thus, the city and archives remained in possession of the citizens, who had assumed their position in defiance of the executive; but pledging themselves, their lives and fortunes, to the public, that they would preserve the public records from injury by the enemy. The measures adopted, to prevent any removal of the archives, were effectual and stringent. Among many other orders issued, the following may give an idea of the proceedings. (See Yoakum's *History of Texas*.)

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, March 19th, 1842.

"MR. GEORGE NOESSEL:

"SIR: In pursuance with orders from headquarters, dated 18th inst., you are hereby ordered to stop any wagon running down the river, except those under a French passport.

"You will examine all trunks, unless the teamster will swear that he saw the same loaded, or the contents of the same, &c.

"W. S. WALLACE, Lieutenant-Colonel

"4th Regiment Texas Militia."

Mons. De Saligny, the French Minister, was then removing his official archives.

During the time that an attack was expected on Austin, the French national flag was hoisted on his residence. After the adoption of these measures, no immediate efforts were made by the government officers to remove the archives.

The people of Bastrop county at a public meeting passed resolutions sustaining the action of the citizens of Travis county, and it was understood that they were likewise sustained by a majority of Fayette county.

During the remainder of the spring and summer, the number of citizens in Austin diminished rapidly; the business of the place having almost entirely ceased. Criminating and re-criminating messages passed between the executive at Houston and the colonel commanding at Austin. By the president we were viewed as disorganizers in a state of sedition; and it was said that it was in contemplation to send the militia of Washington and Montgomery, then the mammoth county of the republic, to Austin, and take away the archives by force. On our side, we answered the reported menace with defiance, and reiterated that the archives were in a secure position, and that the executive and his officers might remain in safety at the seat of government, relying confidently on the support of a majority of the people.

The Indians, whose depredations had never ceased, still continued during the summer to prowl around the city. Judge Jaynes and another man at his residence north of Austin, were killed by a party of Indians who came to his house, pretending to be friendly. An infant in the arms of its mother, who first suspected that the Indians were hostile, was severely wounded by an arrow, as she retreated within the house. The judge's son, a young lad, was seized as a prisoner, placed on horseback behind a chief, and the party then rode off. The bodies of the slaughtered men were interred in one grave, in the public cemetery. More than three years elapsed before the fate of the unfortunate youth was known. It was then stated by Jim Shaw, the Delaware interpreter, that after remaining some time with the Comanches, the lad took a fine horse at night and fled from their camp; but no traces of him were ever discovered, and it was supposed that, becoming bewildered, he perished in the prairies. Capt. Dolson, still in command of his company, which was always prepared for action, while riding with a friend, Mr. James, of Bexar, fell into an ambuscade at Barton's Spring, and both were killed and scalped by either Mexicans or Indians. His comrades at arms buried him and his friend together, with military ceremony, in a double grave. On the 5th of September, John A.

F. Gravis, and two sons of Capt. J. M. Harsell, with two other men, while returning from Brushy to Austin, with a wagon load of corn, were attacked by Indians near the large oak-tree several miles north of the town, and two of the number were killed and scalped. The bodies were brought to the city and interred in the cemetery, together, on the east of the town. Thus, in a short period, in that "city of the dead," we made three double graves.

On the 11th of September, 1842, Gen. Wool, with a force of about twelve hundred Mexicans, having advanced by a new made trail, entered San Antonio suddenly at daybreak; met with but slight resistance; and, after a capitulation agreed upon, received the surrender of its citizens as prisoners-of-war. Among those who thus capitulated were Judge Hutchinson, presiding in the district court, and all the lawyers in attendance. This second capture of Bexar caused some excitement at Austin. Spies were detached toward San Antonio to give notice of the enemy's advance, if he should march on Austin. The land-office, which nominally remained open until this time, was closed by proclamation issued by the commissioner, Col. Ward. It was then deemed advisable by the committee of safety that the land office records, being the most important archives, should be removed to some other place, as it was again expected that an attack would be made on the capital; the number of men there having decreased to almost a skeleton company. Some suggested Bastrop as a suitable place, and others Brushy. The following letter was addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

"AUSTIN, September 23, 1842.

"THOMAS WM. WARD, Esq.:

"SIR: The committee of safety having prepared wagons to take the archives of the government to a place which they deem safe from encroachments of the enemy, should it approach this city, are now ready to commence the removal of them to that place.

"Your obedient servants,

"SAMUEL WHITING, Chairman.

JAMES WEBB,

JOSEPH LEE,

EUGENE C. KELLY,

A. D. COOMBS,

WM. N. CAZNEAU."

Meanwhile General Wool and his force retreated from San Antonio, carrying with him, in his train of prisoners, both the Bench and Bar. The apparent imminent danger which threatened the capital, was removed by the enemy's retreat. The citizens, always reluctant to permit the removal of the archives, then declined furnishing any aid for that purpose, and the records remained as they were, under the control of the committee of safety.

During the fall and winter the Indians continued their predatory depredations in the neighborhood of the city. Mr. White, who, with his family, resided near the Spicewood Spring, then emphatically the outside settler, was surrounded by Indians while he was hunting near home. Being a bold, experienced frontier man, when the Indians made their appearance, he took to a tree, and discharged his rifle with effect. His fire was answered by the Indians, one of their balls cutting his shot pouch, and causing his bullets to drop on the ground. Being thus in his enemies' power, they killed him by their second fire. From the signs discovered on the Indian trail, where they retreated, it was believed that one of their party died, from the wound given him by Mr. White.

In a short time after this occurrence, a party of Comanches, led by a chief, bearing on his head a war-dress of buffalo horns, and blowing a whistle furiously, passed near the French minister's house, and, charging down the hill, dashed along in the direction of Judge Luckett's plantation. A little son of the judge's, with some young negroes, was playing on the prairie, outside the yard fence, as the Indians rode among them. The lady of the judge, discovering her son's danger, seized a rifle and rushed to the rescue, heroically presenting the gun toward the nearest Indians, who ceased to advance at this bold demonstration. But they had already shot her son with an arrow, and he reached his mother's arms with the fatal shaft fastened in his body; borne bleeding to the house, he survived but a few hours. The Indians withdrew, having taken prisoner a little negro-boy, who was subsequently recovered when peace was made with the various tribes. Such frequent depredations would not have been committed had the officers of government continued to reside at the capital. But their removal, and the consequent decrease of population, prevented a sufficient ranging force from being kept on service in the vicinity of the city.

On the 15th of November, 1842, Congress was convened by the president, at Washington *on the Brazos*, to which place the heads of departments and other civil officers, removed from the city of Houston, and there, during the president's term of office, the seat of government, *de facto*, continued. In the diplomatic correspondence of that time, it was common to date official papers at Washington *on the Brazos*, in contradistinction to Washington *on the Potomac*, the seat of government, *de facto* and *de jure*, of our then trusty and well-beloved ally, the United States.

At this time the government was seriously embarrassed in

its pecuniary affairs; its credit was low, and the treasury exhausted. The departments were destitute of stationery. To remedy this want, General Houston dispatched a worthy officer to Austin, to procure a supply of stationery for the use of the departments and Congress. The committee of safety declined permitting its removal, and transmitted a verbal message, stating that all the archives, stationery, &c., were at the president's service, if he would return, with his officers, to Austin.

In a short time after this occurrence, General Houston issued a secret order to Colonel Thomas J. Smith, of Burleson county, a popular frontier officer and celebrated Indian fighter, authorizing him to raise a body of men, privately, and, proceeding to Austin, remove thence the land-office and other most important records, to Washington on the Brazos, where Congress would be in session. Under the ostensible purpose of making preparations to hold a council with the Indians, prior to concluding a treaty of peace (a favorite scheme of Gen. Houston's), Colonel Smith assembled a body of men, and, with Colonel Eli Chandler, another celebrated frontier Indian fighter, who joined him with a detachment from Robertson county, the party proceeded, in the latter part of December, with two wagons, to Austin. Their movements were so successfully conducted, that they arrived at the city before any intelligence of their advance. The few remaining citizens of the place were surprised, one morning, at seeing the wagons, and Colonel Smith's company of armed men, in front of the land-office. Having loaded their wagons with the records, they took up the line of march on the road to Brushy, intending to go by the Yeguas to Washington. There were at the time so few men in the city, that no effectual resistance could be offered to Colonel Smith's proceedings. The handful of men, however, residing in town, loaded, with canister shot, a large mounted brass howitzer, which usually stood in front of their headquarters, at the hotel. This piece was discharged at the party of Smith, as they moved slowly up Congress avenue, toward Brushy. Some shots penetrated the buildings of the land-office, but most of them fell among the men and wagons, without doing any execution. Colonel Smith continued his march, and encamped that night on Brushy.

On the arrival of the wagons at Austin, expresses had been started by the citizens to the settlements below town, and to Bastrop county, to give the alarm, and request assistance. The small body of men there, having procured horses and at-

tached them to the howitzer, expecting reinforcements, started with their *flying artillery* to overtake Colonel Smith, on Brushy. J. W. Nowlan, now no more, a generous and gallant son of the Emerald Isle, and others, acting as officers, arrived with the howitzer on Brushy soon after night. Passing Colonel Smith's camp, they took up a position in his advance on the road which the wagons would take in the morning.

The plan of action was, to discharge the howitzer first at the oxen, thus to disable the wagons, and then to take possession of the archives by force, with or without bloodshed, as circumstances might require. All night long the force at the howitzer camp was increased by squads of men, well armed, dropping in from the settlements below Austin and from Bastrop county, some on foot, and some mounted, until, by daylight, they mustered some one hundred and fifty men. Col. Smith's force amounted to some thirty men. In the morning a parley was held by the commanders of the respective forces, and argument and remonstrance urged against the removal of the archives, in conformity with the executive order. The sufferings and privations endured by the citizens of Austin and the adjacent frontier, in consequence of its abandonment by the president—the law on the side of the archive men, as they believed—their means of defending the city successfully against the public enemy—were all urged against the clandestine procedure of the executive—while the officers and men of each camp freely conferred together. Finally, the design of resisting by force, as an *ultimatum*, any further removal of the records, was announced. Col. Smith and his command seeing themselves so far outnumbered, and influenced probably by the appeals made to their sense of justice, concluded not to attempt any further removal of the records, and they were then taken possession of by the party from Austin. A dinner was tendered to Col. Smith's command, if they chose to return with the wagons; but this was declined, and he retired with his company, excepting the wagoners, on the Brazos. The wagoners then reversed their route, and returned with the howitzer party to Austin, where they were hospitably entertained. The records were removed from the wagons, and placed in the custody of the citizens of the place, amid much rejoicing.

Intelligence of this failure to remove the archives was received at Washington on the Brazos, where Congress was then in session, with different feelings by the different parties—by the friends of the administration with chagrin, by the opposition with joy. The counties of Travis and Bastrop

were then ably represented in the national councils. In the senate, that most accomplished jurist and statesman, the late Judge James Webb, represented the two counties, composing a senatorial district. In the lower house, Travis county was represented by the then Colonel, now General Wm. N. Cazneau, and Bastrop by Col. John Caldwell, both eminently distinguished for their success as parliamentary tacticians and leaders. All efforts to procure an act of Congress, changing the seat of government from Austin, or authorizing the removal of the government officers therefrom, failed at this and each subsequent session. Thus affairs stood for several years. Texas presenting the anomalous spectacle of a nation having its public archives at the legal seat of government, Austin, on the Colorado, while the president administered the executive department at Washington, on the Brazos.

When the joint resolution, providing for the annexation of Texas to the United States, had passed, President Jones, elected to succeed Gen. Houston, convoked the convention for framing a State constitution, at Austin, and in the summer of 1845, removed there with the government officers. The archives were then delivered into the possession of the president. On examination, after breaking the seal of Travis county, affixed to the various boxes, for precaution, by the Austin committee of safety, all the land titles and all the archives were duly found correct, without loss or injury. Thus the heavy clouds, which had so long lowered over the destiny of Austin, the beautiful "City of the Hills," were dispelled. The proximate *result* of the measures taken to resist the removal of the archives from that place, was to draw back to it, after a long absence, all the government officers—the remote one, its permanent location as the seat of government. And here we conclude our sketch of one important *act* in that interesting political *drama*, which Texas performed during her independence as a republic.

H. J. J.

ART. IV.—THE MISSISSIPPI:

ITS BARS AND OBSTRUCTIONS, ITS OUTLETS, AND THE MEANS OF PROTECTING THE COMMERCE OF THE SOUTHWEST ON ITS PASSAGE TO THE SEA.

[The following original paper is from the pen of Dr. Cartwright, and is contributed to our pages by request, after having been read to a select company at the Academy of Sciences, a few evenings since. It has been published in no other form, and will certainly prove very interesting to our readers everywhere, as Dr. Cartwright's writings invariably have proved in the past.—Ed.]

THERE is so much to do in this world, and so little time to do it, that we cannot afford to waste time upon the crude ideas of a writer or speaker, on a subject entirely out of the range of his experience and studies. Merchants and men of business have scarcely time to weigh the ideas and examine into the clashing opinions of experienced engineers, pilots, towboat companies, and U. S. coast surveyors, on the subject of the obstructions at the outlets of the Mississippi, their cause, and the best means of preventing them from being obstacles in the way of commerce. If they wanted to know anything particular about calomel or quinine, or any other product of chemistry used in medical practice, they would hear a physician very attentively, but would be likely to listen to nothing he might say on the subject of the bars at the Balize, or turn on their heel to come and hear him. They ought to remember, however, that for more than two thousand years, calomel, quinine, and even the science of chemistry itself, were unknown to physicians, but there never was a time since the existence of medicine as a science, that medical geography and topography did not constitute an essential part of their studies. Medical geography is the anatomy and physiology of the planet, called the earth. Its end is to make man a cosmopolite, to confer on him the power of making any part of it his dwelling-place, and the ruler of everything around him, and to enable him, under all circumstances of season and climate, to enjoy health and long life. Hippocrates, 400 years before the Christian era, made it obligatory upon his disciples to study medical geography as an essential part of their education; besides this, for each one to make himself intimately acquainted with the topography of his particular locality before he presumed to exercise the healing art; and furthermore declared that, without that local knowledge, no physician, however learned in other respects, was qualified to treat diseases, because they varied with the locality.

Commercial geography describes the transit routes by land and water, which exchangeable commodities pursue. Some of these lines of trade affect the health of the country they pass through, making it sickly or healthy, and fall within the province of medical geography. The merchant and mariner, the civil engineer, the land and seacoast surveyor, the geologist and natural historian, have all written important chapters in the great book of medical geography, which is translated and therein recorded. It had long been ascertained by observation that the Atlantic coast in the vicinity of tide water was unhealthy, but the observers did not know why, nor could the geologists, natural historians, hydrographers, civil engineers, or coast surveyors, tell the cause of it, or point out the measures necessary to make it healthy. That eminent physician, Dr. Samuel Mitchell, in his *Outlines on Medical Geography*, not only solved the problem, but went further, and pointed out the means which would convert the Atlantic coast into a healthy country, and at the same time enrich the land. It was simply to scatter *lime* or shells, or anything containing lime, over the surface of the sickly district, which, he had previously ascertained from geologists, contained a deficiency of calcareous earth, and too large a proportion of argil and silica. This was supposed to be a mere theory of his, and very little attention was paid to it at the time. It was, however, no theory at all, but important truths which he had learned from studying the writers on medical geography, particularly those of England.

Mitchell's *Outlines on Medical Geography* was published more than half a century ago, yet so slow is the progress of truth, that the inhabitants of our Atlantic coast have only recently began to *lime their lands*, and to learn from experience that it not only adds greatly to their fertility, but is banishing the *ague and fever*. Those who do not agree with Prof. Agassiz, that plants and animals are indigenous to certain zones, cannot deny the remarkable influence of locality upon them. Diseases are no less influenced than plants and animals by local causes, as Hippocrates and the older physicians, down to that eminent geographer and natural historian Linnæus, long ago proved, and the British physicians since demonstrated, by their experience in the distant colonies. The small-pox is seldom fatal in Oxfordshire, or indeed in any of the country between the German ocean and the hills which separate the Severn and the Thames, while it is a most deadly ailment in the fenny districts of England, or wherever the atmosphere is vitiated from any local cause, or is too cold or too hot, too wet or too dry.

If medicine in America has fallen from its high estate, and holds doubtful struggle with empiricism, it is more owing to the neglect of medical geography and topography than to any other cause. The closer the imitation of the hospital practice of London or Paris, the less successful the American physician is likely to be, especially with females, who are more under local influences than the sterner sex. They are not the same beings in European hospitals which they are in American households. Hence the necessity of inquiring into all those local causes which influence the health, or fill the air with those mysterious influences which unnerve the arm of man, or cause the rose and the lily to fade on the cheek of woman. Among the greatest of these is the obstruction of water-courses, large and small, from the kitchen-gutter to the outlets of the Mississippi. The obstructions at the passes of the Mississippi are not *without* but immediately *within* the province of medical geography and topography, more especially within that, than within any other department of knowledge. Yet it seems to be the only department of knowledge which has not been called into requisition, consulted, or heard upon the subject. For twenty years the Federal government has been making large appropriations to remove the obstructions at the passes, which have been expended in the pursuit of a short-sighted theory, without making any progress whatever in the intended improvement. But the damages done to the public treasury in throwing away money to no purpose, are nothing in comparison to the damages done to the commercial interests of New-Orleans, indirectly, by the action of the Federal authority. They promised to open a channel eighteen feet deep, and to keep it open. Encouraged by this delusive promise, the merchants put ships of larger size on the line of trade to New-Orleans than those formerly in that trade. The difficulty which these larger ships lately encountered at the bars, created a panic among nearly all classes at home and abroad, highly unfavorable to the reputation of New-Orleans as a shipping port, as it led to a very general belief that the obstructions in the outlets of the Mississippi were greater than they ever had been, and were on the increase: whereas, the truth is, they are about the same that they have been for the last hundred and forty years, varying a foot or two, sometimes more, with the winds and tides, the opening of new passes and the filling up of old ones. A very short time after the committee sent by the Chamber of Commerce, to ascertain the depth of water on the bars, made their report, a change of wind enabled thirty-three square-rigged vessels,

detained there, to get to sea, and about twenty others outside of the bars to come in. For a month or more, property, estimated by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to be worth a sum, which a thousand dollars a day would represent the interest at six per cent. per annum, had been unable to get to sea in consequence of the bars at the outlets of the Mississippi River. The committee say, that "the spectacle which presented itself to them at the bar, gave rise to grave apprehensions whether or not it would be possible to retain the trade of New-Orleans, and maintain its position as the greatest exporting city of the Union, unless some measure of relief is speedily granted; nor are the movements going on around us calculated to allay those fears. Already rival cities, taking advantage of our misfortune, are putting forth their claims to a share of the trade which has heretofore been ours, and which will soon seek other channels unless these obstructions are removed." "Not only the mercantile and trading community generally, but the underwriters at home and abroad, whose risks are rendered doubly hazardous by these impediments to navigation and the consequent extraordinary exertions necessary in dragging ships over the bar, and the Northern and Eastern ship-owners, whose property is rendered unproductive for the time, and worn and torn to no purpose, are all deeply interested in the removal of the evils complained of; but they trust that enough has been said to awaken an interest in the minds of the people generally on the subject to come forward as one man, and memorialize the General Government on the subject of these obstructions to our navigation, *and to call upon it for an appropriation to relieve us at once and permanently.*" Alas! the committee ask for a thing which the General Government for twenty years, under different administrations, have been trying to give, but have failed to give, and will continue to fail to give, until, like the government of England, it avails itself of the truths contained in medical geography. Guided by the light of those truths, the General Government will soon be enabled to give, at a comparatively small cost, a channel from the Gulf of Mexico to the levee in front of New-Orleans, for ships drawing twenty-three feet water.

I came here to-night to draw up a few of these truths out of the well of medical geography, where they lie concealed from all but the British, French, and Russian governments. If I fail to show them it will be my fault—not because they do not exist, but because of my feebleness to hold them up in such a manner as every one can see them. Indeed, I do not

expect to make them palpable and self-evident to all, but I do expect to bring them within the range of the vision of a few of the long-sighted scientific men around me. To them I say, that one of the first of these truths of medical geography declares that the obstructions at the outlets of the Mississippi are not *fluvial* but *marine*; not from fluvial action, but from marine action—not of the river, but of the sea. The Mississippi happening to be a large sedimentary river, forming bars wherever its current is obstructed, has led to the almost universal belief that the bars at its outlets into the Gulf, are formed by a similar fluvial action as the bars in any other part of its long course. The bars at its outlets into the Gulf are supposed to be formed by the turbid stream dropping its sediment at the points where it meets the salt water. And I must confess that I partook of this opinion, until I carried the facts furnished by the topography of the Mississippi at its various embouchures, into the light of medical geography and examined them. Medical geography discloses the fact, that all rivers entering the sea at an open or exposed situation, have bars across their mouths.

This is so important a fact in a medical point of view, that its causes have been inquired into; because its effects upon these rivers flowing through a low country, or with low grounds near them, have ever been more or less prejudicial to health. The cause of the obstructions in the mouths of all rivers, entering the sea in an exposed locality, is found in the fact that the sea in a rage beats upon any exposed part of the coast, with a dynamic force of from one to five tons to the square foot. It matters not much where the gale or storm rages; whether near the coast, or hundreds of miles out at sea, the waves raised by the storm or gale will make for the coast with a speed varying from twenty to thirty miles an hour, according to the length of the waves (which are generally from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards in length and from a yard and a half to eight yards in height) and impinge against it with a percussive power of a ton or more on the square foot. Shells, sand, sea weeds, alluvial deposits, and all other materials in the sea, from its surface to its very bottom (which a force of some tons to the square foot can move), are thus liable to be impinged into the very mouths of all rivers open to the action of the sea waves. It is not only on the surface, but in the centre and down to the very bottom, that the force of the sea wave is exerted. And hence the muddy, gravelly, or moveable silicious part of the bottom of the sea itself, may be taken up by the storm waves and cast upon the shore, or into the mouths of all rivers open to their action. A

storm from one point will bring into the mouths of the exposed rivers one kind of sediment, and from another point of the compass, a different kind of sediment entirely—provided the river enters the sea at a point so exposed as to be lashed by the waves of gales and storms arising in more quarters than one. The winds in a storm blow at the speed of about eighty miles an hour, and exert a force of some eighty pounds on the square foot. The speed and force of what is called a hurricane, cannot be well estimated, but are greater than those of a storm. The wind, in what is called a *whole gale*, has been demonstrated to move at the speed of a mile a minute, and that of a fresh breeze at half a mile a minute. All promontories or tongues of land jutting out into the sea are beat upon by both the stronger kind of winds and waves. The Mississippi river enters the sea by various channels through a tongue of land projecting far out into the sea. The channels that are most exposed to the stronger winds and the waves are so obstructed as to be entirely unfit for commercial purposes. The Southwest Pass and Pass a L'Outre, running in opposite directions, the one to the southwest and the other to the northeast, are less exposed than any other in the semicircle facing the open Gulf, and are the only two passes where ships can enter. If the water of the Mississippi river were as clear and as free from sedimentary matter as that of Lake Superior, its outlets into the Gulf would be no less obstructed than they now are; because medical geography gives no instance of a single river, large or small, turbid or clear, entering the sea at an exposed part of the coast, whose mouth is not obstructed with sea drift of some kind or other, sand, shells, or mud. It is a most fortunate thing that the Mississippi river is a turbid stream and throws such a large quantity of soft unctuous matter into the Gulf of Mexico; because that soft, unctuous matter, outcropping other kinds of sea-drift, is washed back again into the outlet of the river, constituting bars so soft that ships can plough through three or four feet thickness of it. It keeps out much of a harder species of drift that would be washed in from the sea, if the soft sea-drift, in the shape of Mississippi mud, had not already been thrown into the Gulf by the action of the river. When the river is in full flood, it carries so much sedimentary matter out into the Gulf, several miles beyond the bars, that any gale or storm on the Gulf, sending its waves in the direction of any particular outlet, beats the river silt back again, and causes huge mud lumps to rise in or near that particular outlet almost in a single night, greatly to the perplexity of the engineers to explain. They would find no

difficulty in the explanation if the lumps consisted of sand or shells. Thus, after Captain Talcott, in 1839, had spent large sums in dredging the Southwest Pass, a storm came and put more mud in the Pass than twice that which he had taken out. Next, the towboat companies made a contract with the Government to clear out the passes to a certain depth, which they did by harrowing and dragging the bottoms. They received their pay just before another heavy gale came to fill them up again. Next in order, Messrs. Craig & Righter took a contract under the Government for keeping open an eighteen foot channel. The contract was taken in 1856, five years after Charles Ellet, civil engineer, had made his report to the War Department, "*On the Bars at the Mouth of the Mississippi River*," in which he clearly demonstrated, from actual observations made on the spot, that "the current of the Mississippi sweeps over the bars at the mouths of the passes, many miles out into the Gulf, with a velocity almost undiminished by its contact with the waters of the Gulf. He proved that the river water does not mix suddenly with the sea water, but rises upon it, floats over it, and rushes far out into the Gulf on the top of the denser sea water by which it is buoyed up."

"I tested this," says Mr. Ellet, "repeatedly, and found uniformly a column of fresh water, nearly seven feet deep, in the Gulf, entirely outside of land, and salt water at a depth of eight feet below the surface." "The fresh water is lighter than sea water, and floats upon it as oil on water. There is no sudden union, or *consequent precipitation*. There is no sudden destruction of velocity, or *consequent deposite* of suspended silt." The government contractors, however, went to work to restore a velocity which had never been lost, and to prevent the river from dropping its sediment on the bars, as it passed over them, a thing which it never did, and never can do, while it maintains the velocity it is known to have in passing over the bars—a speed of three miles at top, and nearly two miles at bottom; yet the idea that it does drop its sediment in passing over the bars, had got so firmly fixed in the heads of the governmental authorities, and the contractors under them, that truth has not yet grown quite strong enough to bear it out. Indeed, it has not got entirely out of the head of Mr. Ellet himself. He demonstrated that the sediment was not dropped while the water was passing over the bars, but, as a layer of sediment was found on the bars very much like fluvial sediment, he came to the conclusion that it was fluvial sediment brought back by an undertow, or reflux current.

An auger had been thrust through the bank of sediment by the United States Corps of Engineers, and it was found to consist of four or five different kinds of strata, bearing *prima facie* evidence that they came from different quarters of the Gulf, and were not dropped by the upper current, or the under tow; yet these facts were disregarded, and the system of piling, by patented Meig dams and jetties, was adopted by the contractors, because such a system had succeeded admirably on the Clyde. If medical geography had been consulted, it would have told why the Meig dams succeeded on the Clyde, and utterly failed on the Mississippi—as will be shown in the sequel. After the failure of the piling, or Meig dams, the contractors resorted to sub-marine blasting. This succeeded so well that it opened a temporary channel, which, in the interval between gales, actually measured eighteen feet in depth; and the same contractors lately published a card that they are ready to make an eighteen feet channel again, as cheaply as any one else. This they may be able to do, but what useful purpose can it serve to the commerce of New-Orleans, to open a channel which will let ships in drawing eighteen feet water, and that may be closed up before they get out, retaining them there with cargoes worth five millions, or more, on the bars for weeks in succession? It will do harm, instead of good. But is there no remedy for the evil? Yes. The wounds inflicted on the commerce of New-Orleans can be healed, by a balm extracted from the time-honored, but neglected, science of medical geography. That science declares that an estuary, inlet, or arm of the sea, sheltered from the silt and drift, shells and sand, riding on the storm waves, is absolutely essential for the embouchure of a river, or an outlet of a river, aspiring to the dignity of having a shipping port on its banks. Medical geography proves that any river, or outlet of any river, which reaches the sea indirectly, through an estuary, frith, loch, bay, or sound, will not be stopped up—but will wash out, if it has a current sufficiently strong to scour its own bottom. The Clyde enters a frith, or estuary, but it was too much diffused to have a sufficient current to scour its channel. The Meig dams and jetties, by confining its waters in a narrow passway, gave its current the requisite velocity to carry out its own sediment, but if it had opened in any such exposed place as the passes of the Mississippi, the Meig dams and jetties would have been of no avail in preventing the channel from being choked up by the drift thrown into it by the tidal waves. It is very probable that some of the silt found on the bar of the

Southwest Pass, was thrown into the Gulf of Mexico by the Rio Grande; and that the Northeast Pass is, in part, blocked up with sediment from the Alabama river.

The Rio Grande, although a great river, as its name imports, enters the Gulf at an exposed point, and although it is not a sedimentary stream, its mouth is much more obstructed than the passes of the Mississippi. The greatest depth of water on the bar being five feet only at flood tide. All the great shipping ports in the whole world, with the exception of New-Orleans, on rivers at all, are on the banks of such rivers alone, which enter the sea indirectly, through an estuary, bay, or sound of some kind or other, protecting their mouths from being obstructed by sea-drift. London, on the Thames; Liverpool, on the Mersey; Canton, on the Pekiang; Savannah, on a river of the same name, its mouth protected by an estuary, and the estuary itself protected by Tybee Island; Baltimore on the Patapsco; Charleston, at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper rivers; Norfolk, on the James; Alexandria and Washington, on the Potomac; Mobile, on the Alabama; Pensacola, on the mouth of the Escambia; Philadelphia, on the Delaware, and New-York, on the Hudson, are familiar instances. Unfortunately, however, for New-York, an ugly lump of sand, more difficult to account for than the mud lumps at the passes of the Mississippi river, has lately begun to rise up on the south side of the main channel of the harbor, and is making such rapid progress every year, as to threaten, ere long, to convert that great emporium of foreign commerce into an inland town. Special commissioners on the harbor encroachment have been appointed, and Lieutenant Bache, superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, has been called on by the city authorities to investigate its causes. But whether New-York be shut out from the sea or not, New-Orleans requires larger ships than those which can come in at the passes, to meet the wants of the growing commerce of the Mississippi valley. Small carriers are only profitable on short voyages. Large carriers are demanded for long voyages, as has been proved by the experience of England in her trade to India, and her distant colonies.

The Mississippi river, like the Ganges and the Nile, enters the sea at an exposed locality, and will not admit that large class of ships, called East-Indiamen. It, however, admits vessels of much larger size than either the Ganges or the Nile. When the English took possession of India, the foreign trade of the Ganges was mostly carried on by caravans. The English discovered, however, a neglected bayou of that great

river, which, instead of flowing into the sea in an exposed situation, directed its course into the head of an estuary, called Hooghly bay. This bay contained three islands, so situated as to protect it against the waves of the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. They named these islands Brunswick, Princes, and Clive. They explored the channel of the bay, and found four fathoms up to the entrance of the bayou in it. They ascended the bayou, finding twenty-three feet water, till they got about one hundred miles from the sea, where was a small village of fishermen's huts. There they built Fort William, and founded that great city of palaces called Calcutta, which has at present thrice the population of New-Orleans. It was founded in 1717. St. Petersburg and New-Orleans were founded at or about the same time. The triplets were all born in a swamp, but with the silver spoon of commerce in their mouths. Their cradle was a levee. It leaked, kept them wet, and made them sickly. Medical geography was called into requisition to nurse St. Petersburg and Calcutta, and to keep the cradle dry. They became healthy, and grew astonishingly. New-Orleans is still lying in her wet cradle, is sickly and stunted in her growth. More than half the trade which belongs to her has gone to New-York, because the great river she lies on is obstructed at its mouth. The Ganges is obstructed at its mouth, yet Calcutta gets all the trade of the great valley of the Ganges by means of a bayou called the Hooghly. New-Orleans could have a similar bayou, which would not only make her dry and healthy, but give her the whole trade of the Mississippi valley. All the countries on the outlets of the Ganges, except the bayou Hooghly, are given up to wild beasts, and are called the Sunderbunds; while that on the bayou is densely populated, containing several millions of inhabitants. Above the bayou the Ganges is also densely populated, but all below where the bayou is given off, is a miserable ir reclaimable jungle or swamp, although the lands are actually as high as the bayou lands. The medical geographers, who accompanied the army of the East India Company the last century, explain the matter very satisfactorily. From them we learn that the bottom of all the eight mouths of the Ganges, and all its bayous, except the Hooghly, *spring* or *rise* before they enter the sea, and that the land itself rises or springs near the margin of the sea. Hence they say that the rain water cannot run off fast enough. The rains begin in July and end in October; but it is not until some time in the month of December that the water can run off, but overflows the country from five to twenty or more feet deep, and a

hundred miles in width. They say if it were not for this elevation of the water-courses at their mouths, the rain water and the floods in the Ganges would immediately find their way into the sea, and leave the country dry, because the land is a little higher than the sea. The bottom of the bayou Hooghly, however, not rising, but sinking deeper as it approaches the estuary, into which it falls, readily carries all the rain water off, and also that which is poured into it from the swollen Ganges.

The bottom or bed of the Mississippi is about eighty feet higher at its outlet into the Gulf, than it is in any other part of its channel, from Baton Rouge down. Allowing three and a half inches per mile fall, still it is eighty feet higher at its mouth than at Baton Rouge. The whole lower stem of the river would be overflowed as deep as the Sunderbunds, if it were not for the levees. But if its channel were unobstructed at its mouth, there would be no use for levees at all, and ships of the largest size would come up to New-Orleans. At its outlets at the Balize, there is a power at work in making and preserving a dam across its various mouths or passes, as they are called, eighty feet high, that is, eighty feet above its bed or bottom, and over this dam ships, drawing eighteen feet water, are sometimes dragged, by scraping away the upper crust of the dam.

It is in vain to call on the Government to remove the dam, and keep the passage clear. No power on earth can do it. It is beyond the power of man or any government on earth to prevent the percussive force of the waves of the sea, estimated at from one to five tons to the square foot, from speedily rebuilding the dam, if it could be removed by human power.

But where is the necessity of contending against such a power? Is there no estuary in the vicinity of New-Orleans, like that of the Hooghly estuary, into which a bayou or a new pass or outlet of the Mississippi could be made to flow—and where there would be no sea waves to make a dam across its mouth? There is such an estuary not more than fifteen miles from New-Orleans, and not more than five miles from the river, a short distance below the city. But most unfortunately that estuary has, by a strange misnomer, been called *a lake*, and everybody has jumped to the conclusion, engineers and all, that if an outlet were made from the river into it, that the lake would fill up, and the outlet would be of little or no use. So it would if that estuary were *a lake*—but it is *not a lake*, but presents a wider expanse of water (from five to ten miles) next to the sea, than is commonly found in estu-

aries and bayous—the idea of its being a lake had got so firmly fixed in the minds of the federal authorities, that the topographical bureau, in its report, as far back as the year 1837, forcibly recommended an appropriation of ten millions of dollars, to construct a ship canal into the supposed lake, provided with expensive locks to guard against the filling up of the lake by the ship canal. The bayou Hooghly has been running from time immemorial into the Hooghly estuary, which is as much like a lake as the estuary misnamed Lake Borgne, yet neither the Hooghly estuary, nor its bayou, has filled up; but, on the contrary, is as deep, if not deeper, than it was a century and a half ago. A bayou from the Nile falls into the little estuary containing the harbor of Alexandria. That bayou was made by Alexander the Great. It has no lock, yet it has not filled up the harbor of Alexandria. Ships of the largest size enter that estuary still. The bayou or canal, uniting the harbor of Alexandria with the Nile, is forty-eight miles in length, eighty feet in breadth, and about eighteen feet in depth. Besides this canal there is another one twelve miles long, leading to Rosetta, on the western outlet of the Nile. From some cause it got choked up, or was filled up, at the point where it left the Nile, and remained so for some centuries. During that time Alexandria declined; but Mohammed Ali, forty years ago, 1819, let the water through it again; since which, Alexandria has again risen into commercial importance.

Peter the Great founded the city of St. Petersburg, on the rigolets called the Neva, which discharge the waters of Lake Ladoga into the Gulf of Finland, as our rigolets discharge those of Lake Pontchartrain into the estuary called Lake Borgne. He had a canal cut from the Neva into one of the navigable branches of the Volga, by means of which he obtained an uninterrupted water communication with the Caspian Sea, in Asia. Strong, high levees, constructed of granite, protect the city from inundation. The Gulf of Finland, all the way from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt, twenty-two miles, is no wider than the estuary called Lake Borgne, at its entrance into Mississippi Sound. We hear nothing of that little bay, lying between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, filling up—because it gradually slopes from a depth of eight feet, at the mouth of the Neva, to a depth of three fathoms at Cronstadt, then to four and five fathoms, and finally to ten and fifteen fathoms after it passes the harbor of Cronstadt. The estuary, called Lake Borgne, gradually slopes from its banks (which come within five miles of the Mississippi River), where it has a depth, a few yards from the shore, of eight feet, to a depth of

fifteen feet, where it enters the Mississippi Sound—and thence to Cat Island harbor, the sound, which it enters, acquires a depth of twenty-one feet, until it finally reaches the harbor between Cat Island and Isle au Pied, where there is plenty of water from twenty-five to forty feet deep. By looking at the soundings of the United States Coast Survey, made in 1856, it will be perceived that a sheet of water three and one fourth to four fathoms unites Cat Island harbor with Ship Island harbor, some eight or ten miles to the east—and that there is a gradual slope into the Gulf, both from Ship and Cat Island harbors southward, until a depth of water of six and seven fathoms is reached, five miles north of the Chandilieu Islands—and from that point there is a slope to the southeast, from seven fathoms to twelve and thirteen—beyond which the soundings were not carried by the coast surveyors, because the deep water of the gulf was reached. Cat Island harbor being but about half the distance from New-Orleans of either of the passes at the Balize; hence, if an outlet were made from the river, leading into that harbor, the velocity of the water through the new pass would be much greater than that of the river itself, and, running down an inclined plane, would scour out its bottom, instead of filling it with sediment, as has been supposed.

Mr. Ellet, in his report to the War Department, demonstrated that an outlet fourteen feet deep could be made from the river, into Cat Island harbor. At the time he made the survey, in 1851, he said that, if the levee, at a point where he stood (ten miles below the city), "were removed, the water would rush from the Mississippi, toward the Gulf, in a column six feet deep. But if the earth immediately back of the levee were excavated to the level of the swamp, the water would pour through this opening in a column ten and a half feet deep." But if a cut were made to a level of the bottom of the lake, after making every allowance for filling up, he came to the conclusion that fourteen feet could be maintained in the outlet. There is no reason why twenty-three feet could not be had in such an outlet from the Mississippi, as that is the depth of that outlet of the Ganges which falls into Hooghly bay. Cat Island and Ship Island harbors are both land locked by islands, almost exactly like Bombay harbor—the best harbor in Asia. Mr. Ellet estimated that "an outlet, or new pass, at that point of the river with the Gulf, would reduce the surface of the high water line at New-Orleans four feet, and possibly five feet." It would be a cheaper plan of draining the city, than that lately recommended by Major

Beauregard. It would injure some interests : there would be no use for pilots, but it would not affect the towboat companies. The current would be so strong between the river and Cat Island harbor, that towboats would still be necessary to bring ships up from that point to the levee in front of New-Orleans. It would, however, surely convert the canal Carondelet into a dry ditch, except in rainy weather. Commercial men can better appreciate, than I can, the advantages to commerce of a nearer and deeper channel to the sea than the present one, but they cannot so well appreciate its advantages in regard to health, because they seldom visit Baton Rouge, and have not looked so closely, as some medical men, into a *deep well there*, in which so many valuable truths in regard to the health and medical geography of New-Orleans and Louisiana lie hid from public view. *It is called the State Library.* In that well will be found "*Charlevoix's Works*," 3 vols., describing New-Orleans, and giving its topography ; and "*Lavil's*," 2 vols., 1728 ; "*La Harpe's Journal for Five Years*," which is very minute in its medical geographical details ; "*Du Pratz's History*," 3 vols., 1758, a work edited by Duvallon, founded on three years' residence in Louisiana, near the close of the last century ; "*Robin's Travels in Louisiana*," 3 vols. ; and "*Lozriere's*," 2 vols., 1817 ; "*Father Labat's*," and "*Count de Vergennes' Memoir on Louisiana* : " all of which contain a great deal of medical geographical information. Among other things, they prove that a residence in New-Orleans, or its vicinity, was *then*, as it is *now*, almost a sure cure for dyspepsia and many other distressing chronic ailments, by bringing the blood into the cutaneous capillaries. As early as the year 1718, the French Government pressed the science of medical geography into its service, and sent out La Harpe to explore Louisiana ; a science which the American Government, of the present day, does not seem to know the use of, or even the existence of, judging from the vast sums it has expended in fruitless attempts to deepen the water over the bars, at the Balize, without pressing into its service the only science which could enable it to act understandingly. Nor does the city government of New-Orleans seem to be aware of the existence of the science which directs the footsteps of Queen Victoria, or it would surely have taken counsel from it before spending so much money in attempts to do what has not been done—*draining the city*. If it had been guided by the light of medical geography, half the money spent in those fruitless attempts would have been sufficient to have *thrown* an outlet of the Mississippi into an estuary,

below New-Orleans, which would not only have drained the city, but would have given it the commerce of half a continent.

ART. V.—THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of the South, held at Montgomery, Ala., in November, 1857, it was resolved that the Bishops of Louisiana and Georgia be appointed Commissioners to canvass the several Dioceses for subscriptions to form the endowment of a University. This resolution was re-affirmed at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held at the Beersheba Springs, Tenn., in July, 1858, and, by authority of this commission, the undersigned are now engaged in the performance of this important duty.

The undersigned have deemed it necessary, as auxiliary to their work, to sketch the history of this proposed University, and to discuss the principles upon which it is to proceed. It presents some features which are peculiar, and which, it is believed, will commend it to the confidence of the States for whose blessing it has been instituted. As these are contained in pamphlets which are rapidly getting out of print, it is proposed to embody them in this publication, and present them anew to the public attention.

The Southern States have not been indifferent to the subject of collegiate education. Each of these States, at a very early period of its history, has founded a University, upon which it was intended to concentrate the patronage of the State Legislature. Could this policy have been adhered to steadily, free from the interference of popular clamor, or religious differences, the University which we are now proposing to establish, might have been unnecessary. But it has been virtually abandoned by the incorporation, year after year, of colleges, which have drawn off from the State Universities both their students and their means of advancement. No one of the Southern States has either wealth or population enough to do more than sustain, upon a proper footing, a single collegiate institution, while we find, in each of them, four or five colleges contending for the mastery, and endangering, in the struggle, the State University.

This condition of things, while it has diffused education and placed a course at college within the reach of a larger number of young men, has prevented any one of these institutions from attaining the very highest rank as a University, and has left that want to be supplied. And this is no time for us to be behind the rest of the world in either intellectual or moral greatness. The South needs, more than ever, men of the very highest education, who shall prove, by their ripe scholarship, that our institutions are not adverse to the

loftiest culture, and who shall be prepared to maintain truth and right against all comers, not merely by the force of genius, but with the resources of learning and the traditions of the world. And, under our peculiar form of government, where opinions and policy vary with the caprices of the moment, we can hope for such scholarship only from an organization independent of the popular will for its revenues, and immovable in its conduct as the Church of Christ. We think, therefore, that the right chord was struck in the Southern heart when the people of the ten States, lying south and southwest of Virginia and Kentucky, were invited to a union for this purpose upon the comprehensive principles of the Episcopal Church.

This invitation was given in the summer of 1856, through a letter addressed, by the Bishop of Louisiana, to the Bishops of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, in which he drew their attention to this necessity of the South, and invited their co-operation for its supply. His language was this :

"Institutions there are within the pale of all our Dioceses, upon a more or less enlarged scale, and of greater or less excellence. They have been established either by State patronage, or founded by one or other of the religious denominations surrounding us, and are doing what they can—and, in some instances, with eminent and honorable success—to supply a public necessity ; and whatever their degree of excellence may be, they do not meet the wants of our people.

"In the minds of many, they are not upon a scale sufficiently extended or full to offer advantages comparable to those to be had abroad, or at the institutions of highest grade in the Northern States of our Union ; and, for that reason, are set aside, and our children are expatriated or sent off to an inconvenient distance, beyond the reach of our supervision or parental influence, exposed to the rigors of an unfriendly climate, to say nothing of other influences not calculated, it is to be feared, to promote their happiness or ours.

"Our Dioceses are all comparatively new, some of them but of yesterday. They must therefore be expected to be feeble—too feeble singly to rear any such establishments as could occupy the commanding position, or offer such advantages as I have indicated. But what we cannot do singly, we may, with great ease, do collectively. I believe now is the time at which we may found such an institution as we need. An institution to be our common property, under our joint control, of a clear and distinctly recognized Church character, upon a scale of such breadth and comprehensiveness, as shall be equal in the liberality of its provisions for intellectual cultivation to those of the highest class at home or abroad, and which shall fully meet the demands of those of our people, who require for their children the highest educational advantages, under the supervision of the Church."

This letter led to a meeting, at Philadelphia, during the session of the General Convention in October, 1856, of the Bishops included in the above invitation. At that meeting it was unanimously resolved to attempt the foundation of a University upon the amplest scale, and to prepare an address to the members and friends of the Episcopal Church in the Southern and Southwestern States, inviting their co-operation. This address was signed by all the Bishops in attendance upon that meeting, and sets forth the reasons which incited them to this vast undertaking. After speaking of the great responsibility which rested upon them as the chief pastors of the Episcopal Church, to make suitable provision for the training of the young in learning and religion, they say :

"We desire, in the outset, to express our sense of the high character and eminent services of many institutions, already existing in the several States, where our fields of labor lie—institutions which, whether founded by the States severally, or by one or other of the religious denominations inhabiting them, have discharged the duty of training those committed to their care with honorable success, and on an extended scale. Of the capabilities and the claims of some of these, the personal experience of several of our number would forbid our speaking otherwise than in terms of the highest respect and veneration.

"It is believed, nevertheless, that the whole ground is not occupied; that the work to be done is beyond the power of the laborers who are employed in doing it; and that the entrance of another institution of a high grade upon the field to be cultivated, so far from being uncalled for, should be hailed as a welcome ally.

"Nothing is more common than to hear it affirmed that the hopes of mankind are suspended upon the success of the experiment in government now being made in these States. The success or failure of this experiment turns entirely on the degree of intelligence, and the character of the moral sentiment which shall distinguish the masses of our population. These masses are but the aggregation of individuals, and the responsibility and duty of originating and sustaining Institutions whose offices go to the point, directly or indirectly, of enlightening them, is therefore obvious and imperative. And we may add, if there ever was a time in the history of our republic at which good men were called upon more than at another, to unite upon efforts to found such institutions, the present is that period. At no time in all the past, have we been so threatened with the spread of the wildest opinions in religion and government; and at no period, therefore, has there been so great a call to put into operation and multiply agencies, whose high conservatism shall furnish us with the means of making fast the foundations of the State, securing a sound and healthy feeling in the social condition, and preserving in their integrity the great truths of our holy religion.

"In view of this condition of things, we, your Bishops, during our sojourn in this city, in attendance on the General Convention, have thought it expedient to take the matter into our serious consideration, and have come to the conclusion, it is of so pressing a character, that no time should be lost in relieving it; and that for its relief in the most effectual manner, no plan presents itself of so promising a character as that which would unite the energies and resources of all our Dioceses in one common effort. We have therefore resolved, after mature deliberation and consultation with leading clergymen and laymen of our several Dioceses, to propose to you to unite our strength in founding an Institution upon a scale of such magnitude, as shall answer all our wants. This, we propose, shall be a University, with all the faculties—theology included—upon a plan so extensive, as to comprise the whole course usually embraced in the most approved institutions of that grade, whether at home or abroad.

"We are aware of the magnitude of such an enterprise, in all its aspects—the large amount of capital necessary for its foundation, and the very weighty responsibility resting upon those who shall be charged with the duty of shaping its plans and conducting them to a successful consummation. But when we think of the pervading and far-reaching influence such an institution could not but have upon the interests of the country and the Church, and reflect on the extent of the field whence we propose to draw, not only the means for its establishment, but the minds to found and govern it, we dare not hesitate to believe that all the resources necessary, of whatever description, are within our reach, and will be forthcoming so soon as they shall be needed. To say nothing of the well-known and ample wealth belonging to our communion generally, we will not allow ourselves to believe that upon the presentation of such an occasion for the employment of a part of that treasure committed to our stewardship, we shall fail to find our Lawrences and Stuyvesants, our Moores, and Kohnes, and Gores, and Dudleys, ready to lend their aid in the consummation of so great a work."

In this address was incorporated a rough sketch of certain articles to be submitted to the Conventions of the Dioceses uniting in this undertaking, among which was one designating the persons who were to constitute the Board of Trustees of the University. This second article was as follows :

"That the Board of Trustees should be composed of the Bishops of the Dioceses, *ex-officio*, so uniting, and one clergyman and two laymen from each of the said Dioceses, to be elected by the Conventions of the same. The joint consent of the Bishops, as an order, and of the clerical and lay trustees, shall be necessary to the adoption of any measure proposed."

The Conventions of the Ten Dioceses, having approved the action of their Bishops, elected in accordance with this second article a Board of Trustees, which convened in July, 1857, at the Lookout Mountain, and inaugurated this great undertaking.

At that meeting a declaration of fundamental principles was adopted and subscribed by all the Trustees in Convention assembled. These principles are the Constitution of the University, and have been endorsed by the Dioceses uniting in this work, and to some of these we desire to invite the particular attention of our readers.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES SET FORTH AND SUBSCRIBED BY THE TRUSTEES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

We, the undersigned, Bishops and Delegates of the Dioceses of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, do hereby resolve to establish a University upon the following principles :

1. The University shall, in all its parts, be under the sole and perpetual direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church, represented through a Board of Trustees.
2. The Board of Trustees shall be composed of the Bishops of the Dioceses above named, *ex officio*, and one clergyman and two laymen from each of said Dioceses, to be elected by the Convention of the same. The joint consent of the Bishops as an order, and of the Clerical and Lay Trustees as another order, shall be necessary to the adoption of any measure proposed. The Senior Bishop, by consecration shall always be President of the Board.
3. This University shall not be put into operation until the sum of, at least, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars be actually secured.
4. The funds subscribed to this University, shall be all considered as Capital, to be preserved untouched for any purposes connected either with the organization or management of the University; provided that donations and legacies may be received for such objects as the donors may indicate.
5. There shall be a Treasurer appointed in each Diocese by the Convention of the same, to whom shall be delivered the cash, notes, bonds, stocks, or titles to land, obtained as subscription in that Diocese; whose duty it shall be, under the advice of the Standing Committee, to invest the cash and all money which shall be derived from the realization of the abovementioned private securities, in the best public securities, or other safe investments, paying over annually to the Treasurer of the University the interest of the amount subscribed.
6. There shall be a Treasurer of the corporation, who shall receive the interest annually from the Diocesan Treasurers, and expend it under the direction of the Board of Trustees.
7. The amount subscribed in any Diocese, as above, shall, in the event of the dissolution of the corporation, be returned to the donors, or their legal representatives, and in case of there being no legal representatives, then it shall revert to the Diocese.

8. The location of this University shall be as central to all the contracting Dioceses as shall be consistent with the necessary conditions of location.

9. No Diocese shall be bound by these principles to furnish any particular sum of money, but its contributions shall be voluntary, according to its pleasure and ability.

10. The signatures to this Declaration shall not bind the Dioceses further than they may have already bound, or may hereafter bind themselves, by their respective Conventions.

Signed at the Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee, this sixth day of July, A. D., 1857.

JAMES H. OREY, <i>Bishop of Tennessee.</i>	
LEONIDAS POLK, <i>Bishop of Louisiana.</i>	
STEPHEN ELLIOT, <i>Bishop of Georgia.</i>	
N. H. COBBS, <i>Bishop of Alabama.</i>	
W. M. GREEN, <i>Bishop of Mississippi.</i>	
FRANCIS H. RUTLEDGE, <i>Bishop of Florida.</i>	
THOMAS F. DAVIS, <i>Bishop of North Carolina.</i>	
DAVID PISE,	} <i>Tennessee.</i>
FRANCIS B. FOGG,	
JOHN ARMFIELD,	} <i>Louisiana.</i>
W. T. LEACOCK,	
GEORGE S. GUION,	} <i>Alabama.</i>
HENRY C. LAY,	
CHARLES T. POLLARD,	} <i>Mississippi.</i>
L. H. ANDERSON,	
W. W. LORD, <i>of Mississippi.</i>	
ALEXANDER GREGG, <i>of South Carolina.</i>	
M. A. CURTIS,	} <i>North Carolina.</i>
W. D. WARREN,	
J. WOOD DUNK, <i>of Texas.</i>	

It will be perceived that this undertaking is based upon a union of ten Dioceses, and that the representation from each Diocese is equal, consisting of the Bishop of each Diocese, one clergyman from each Diocese, and two laymen from each Diocese. The lay representation from each Diocese is precisely equal to the clerical representation, the Bishop and one clergyman being counterbalanced by two laymen. This makes the laity in the Board as strong as the Bishops and clergy put together. In order to save all difficulty of election, the senior Bishop by consecration, is always to be the president of the Board.

The principle, however, which is the important one in the conception of this enterprise, is that regulating the endowment of the University. This fundamental article of our Union provides that none of the money subscribed for the endowment of the University shall ever be touched for any purposes connected with the University, but that every expenditure for the building, furnishing, equipment and organization of the University shall be made out of the interest derived from that endowment, with the understanding, however, that any subscriber may designate how his subscription shall be expended. This provision is contained in the 4th Article, which reads thus:

4th. That there should be a Treasurer appointed in each Diocese, to whom shall be paid the sum subscribed in that Diocese, whose duty it shall be to vest those sums in unquestionable public securities, paying over annually, to the Treasurer of the Corporation, the interest of the amount subscribed.

To carry out this arrangement, the funds collected in each State are placed in the keeping of the Lay Trustees of that State, and the local Treasurer elected by the Convention of that State. These three gentlemen are to have charge of the University funds of their State, and are to pay over to the Treasurer of the University only the interest of those funds. The Board of Trustees will have, therefore, at its disposal, only the annual interest of the endowment, and can appropriate nothing more than that. Should the University prove a failure, the 7th Article provides that the money subscribed shall be returned to the donors or their legal representatives, and, if there be no legal representatives, shall revert to the Diocese in which it was subscribed.

The advantages to be derived from this arrangement are the security of the funds and the permanency of the institution. The funds are secured by being distributed among ten States, and guarded in each State by the vigilance of three persons. The money subscribed in Louisiana, for example, is placed for safe keeping and for investment in the hands of three gentlemen, selected for their high social position, their unimpeached integrity, and their business habits, and every obligation taken by the Commissioners, or every investment hereafter to be made, is transferable only by the joint endorsement of those three persons. They pay over to the Treasurer of the University only the interest of the funds in their hands, and thus the Board of Trustees is checked and restrained from any waste or misuse of the endowment of the University.

It renders the University permanent, by preserving its endowment from diminution. It is as rich at the close of each year as it was at the beginning. Suppose that one million of dollars, which is much less than we hope to raise, should be subscribed for its endowment, the interest of this, say at seven per cent, would be \$70,000 per annum. The University makes its start with this. The Board of Trustees meets and appropriates this income, the interest of its endowment for the year, to buildings. Committees are appointed to see that this money is properly expended. The year passes away. The Board meets again. It has now at its disposal the interest for the second year, a like amount of \$70,000. It appropriates this again to buildings, to a library, to apparatus, and takes like care that it is properly expended. Another year passes away. The Board meets a third time; its preparations are now ample enough to permit it to put the University into partial operation—to choose its president, professors, etc. It comes to this work with undiminished funds. It is as rich now that its buildings, its apparatus, etc., are completed, as it was in the beginning—perhaps richer—for this endowment will be perpetually increasing from gifts, bequests, and legacies, far more than it will diminish by any loss of funds.

Hitherto, in undertakings of this sort, much of the fund collected has been put into brick and mortar, and when the buildings were finished, but little has been left to pay the professors, and enlarge and advance the institution. Our colleges have been got up upon

too small a scale, and their originators have been in too great a hurry to put them into operation. We have determined to avoid these evils. We have bound ourselves not to take a single step until we shall have received obligations to the amount of \$500,000, bearing interest, as the lowest point at which we should commence. This will give us from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per annum, quite as large an annual income as the most flourishing institutions of the United States possess, independent of their tuition fees and lecture tickets. This secures us from having a petty affair upon our hands, and we shall take our time for putting it into operation. An oak that is to spread abroad its branches in greatness and power, that is to stand the storms of centuries, does not grow up in a day. The authentic records of Oxford reach back to the reign of Henry III. Harvard is almost coeval with the landing of the Pilgrims. While, therefore, we shall lose no time in the execution of our work, we shall not permit ourselves to be hurried forward faster than either our means or our wisdom shall direct us. We are, from the organization of the Episcopal Church, a perpetual body. If one Bishop dies, another, as good as he, as wise as he, as learned as he, can be found to take his place. And so with our clergy and our laity. The Episcopal Church, with its high culture, can always find men, in every Diocese, fully qualified to stand in the places of any who may pass away. Our plans will be arranged upon the largest scale; our curriculum will be made as extensive as literature, and science, and art, and religion, and the advancing civilization of the world shall require; our scheme will be sketched out, in its final consummation, upon the most perfect ideal; but we shall fill up, for the present, only such part as our means shall allow us to complete, and leave it to those who come after us to finish the detail, as they shall see the necessity and possess the power. We shall thus secure to the South an institution of the very highest grade, and raise up a body of scholars of whom no country need be ashamed.

And besides this, we shall secure for the South a literary centre, a point at which mind may meet mind, and learning encounter learning, and the wise, and the good, and the cultivated, may receive strength and polish, and confidence, and whence shall go forth a tone that shall elevate the whole country. We, of all men, should be the most highly cultivated, because we have the most leisure. Labor is performed among us by a caste, and there is, in consequence, a large body of men, who can devote themselves to the elegancies of literature, and to such a culture as shall make their homes the envy of all lands. The world is trying hard to persuade us that a slaveholding people cannot be a people of high moral and intellectual culture. Because for the last seventy years, in the necessity which was laid upon us for hewing down our forests, and settling our wildernesses, we have been neglectful of the details of literature, the world has come to suppose, and has worked the impression in upon ourselves, that our institutions are unfavorable to literary development. Never was there a grosser error than this. Before this position can be es-

tablished, the literature of the Hebrews, a slaveholding people by the direct permission of God, must be blotted from the book of *Life*, the pathetic narratives of Moses, the songs of the sweet Psalmist of Israel, the eloquence of him whose lips were touched with a live coal from off the altar. Before this opinion can be assented to, scholars must cease to be nurtured upon the literature of the Greeks, another slaveholding people, and writers to find their models for every species of composition among the dramatists, and historians, and orators, and philosophers of Attica and Ionia. Before this can be maintained, the Mantuan swan must be forgotten, the lessons and example of the greatest rhetorician the world has ever known must be put aside, and statesmen must cease to learn their wisdom at the feet of Cæsar and of Tacitus, for Rome was a slaveholding power of the intensest sternness. And upon what has been reared the literary greatness of our fatherland? Upon her classification of society, and upon her collegiate arrangements, which have enabled a portion of her people to devote themselves, without interruption, to literary pursuits. This great advantage we possess, by means of that very institution which is supposed to check literary progress. And we should now begin to use it. Hitherto the South has been expanding herself—enlarging her borders, and working up her resources—"mewing," as Milton grandly expresses it, "her mighty youth,"—but now should she find time for nobler things, and enter upon a friendly and glorious rivalry with the rest of the world in letters and culture? There is secured to us, by the Constitution of the United States, the most perfect liberty of thought and expression; we have that division of classes which makes one a laboring and the other a dominant class—one a working and the other a thinking and governing class; we possess, through our monopoly of some of the greatest agricultural staples of the world, sources of unbounded wealth. What more do we need? Nothing but the perception of our own resources—but the determination to assert our rightful place among the learned of the earth—but the will to lay aside petty differences and unite upon a grand foundation for letters and religion.

And this University will not interfere with the existing institutions of the States. Even now, after centuries of duration, standing in the midst of thirty millions of people, Oxford does not matriculate more than four hundred students annually. This is the number of men, demanding the highest education, who knock at her doors. Supposing that this should be the number applying annually at our University, this would not deprive the State institutions of their numbers. The very highest scholarship is never sought for, save by a limited number of persons. A lesser amount of scholarship is all that a vast majority cares for. This highest scholarship, which is necessary as a standard—which is necessary for the reputation of a country—which is essential to the dignity and prestige of the South, it is our desire to furnish. The existing institutions will continue to supply and advance the scholarship which they are now giving. They will be the sources whence we shall derive much of our strength

and our influence. When their students shall have graduated, if we can offer them a maturer cultivation, they will spend additional years at the University; if they intend to devote themselves to literature and the sciences, they will take up their residence in its neighborhood, and have free access to its libraries, its collections, its lecture-rooms. If they are prepared to give their lives to some specialty, the means will be afforded them for their work, and the University press be ready to give their learning to the world. And while the government of this University will be restricted to the Church which founds it, so that it may be a unit and work harmoniously, its academic halls, its lecture-rooms, its libraries, its collections of science or art, of whatever kind, will be freely opened to all. Any man, no matter what his religious opinions may be, may come and drink of the waters that shall flow from this fountain, with the single restriction that he comes not there as a propagandist, nor with the intention of mingling the poison of infidelity with its pure waters. We desire to build a great University, which shall open its arms, far and wide, to literature, to science, to art, to knowledge, under the sacred sanction of religion as we have received it from our fathers.

So far every step has been securely taken. The location has been most judiciously chosen, as will be seen by consulting the address of the Committee of the Board, with its accompanying maps. Nine thousand acres of land have been given us by the Sewanee coal company, and by the citizens of Franklin county, Tennessee. A charter of incorporation, which will be found in an appendix to this address, has been obtained from the Legislature of Tennessee. A committee has been appointed to draft a plan of the inner life of the University. We are collecting the endowment, and the larger that endowment becomes, the wider will be the scope of the University. And its returns to the country would be the richest dividends it could ever receive, dividends that would give it security, reputation, glory among the nations. And how easily it can be done! Here is a population of five millions of people scattered over this southern country, many of them abounding in wealth, many of them seeking for channels through which they may dispense usefully the money which God has intrusted to their care. A few of these persons have already contributed more than one third of the sum stipulated as our starting point. Thirty persons have given us, within a few weeks, over \$200,000. Shall not this be an encouragement to others to come forward, every man according to his ability in the sight of God, and speed this great scheme to its consummation? We have no doubt that every Southern heart will say, Amen!

And the principle upon which we have set out of never using the capital of our endowment, makes it very easy for every man to do his part. He may spread his payments over any reasonable period. Secure the interest, and the principal may be paid in instalments, to meet the convenience of the parties. In this way very handsome things may be done for the University, things which, at first sight,

might seem impossible to the donor. All the University wants is the regular payment of the interest, with a proper security of the principal. Give her that, and she will be as well served as by the cash, for that would require immediately to be reinvested.

We have thought it well thus to embody, in this address, all our history, action and purposes. We feel those purposes to be patriotic; that they look first or last to the welfare of the whole country; that they are not the less national because they regard directly the well-being of that section whose moral and intellectual condition is most dear to us. And while we would, with a comprehensive patriotism, rejoice in the advancement of all parts of the Republic in everything that can elevate and dignify us as a people, we cannot forget that our first duty is to that portion which gave us birth, and for whose intellectual and moral well-being we are, as Southern men, more especially responsible.

Take this address home with you; read it in your domestic circle; weigh in the balance against money the worth of good principles and high education for your children; summon before you the isolation in which the world is attempting to place you and your institutions; recall all you have ever said that breathed of love for the South, that savored of indignation against those that were warring against her; bring to your remembrance your many resolutions for benefiting your homes, your many reproaches because your section would not vindicate herself; above all, recollect that your wealth is a trust from God, for which you must account to him as well as to society, and determine, in the face of all these considerations and memories, whether you will turn your back upon this most promising conception, or come up like whole-hearted Southern and Christian men, and found a University for the South that shall be worthy of our fathers, worthy of our children.

LEONIDAS POLK,	} Commissioners.
<i>Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana,</i>	
STEPHEN ELLIOTT,	
<i>Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia,</i>	

NEW-ORLEANS, *February 24, 1859.*

ART. VI.—MR. JEFFERSON—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM.

IN 1851, Mr. Webster, in his great speech to the "young men of Albany," remarked: "It was in Cromwell's time that there sprung up a race of saints who called themselves 'fifth monarchy' men; and a happy, self-pleased, and glorious people they were, for they had practised so many virtues, they were so enlightened, so perfect, that they got to be, in the language of the day, above 'ordinances.' That is the higher law of this day, exactly. Our higher law is but the old doctrine of the

'fifth monarchy men' of Cromwell's time revived. They were above ordinances—walked about prim and spruce, self-satisfied, thankful to God that they were not as other men; but had attained so far to salvation, as to be 'above all necessity of restraint and control, civil or religious.'” And he might have added, they were the most dangerous of all the enemies that then threatened the established order of things; being enthusiasts, stubborn fanatics, who were constantly engaged in plots for the overthrow of all human government, and every form of religious worship. But there is a difference between the doctrine of these wild visionaries and that of their imitators of the present day in this: the first derived their sanction, as they contended, from the Word of God, as spoken in the Scriptures; while the latter claim theirs from those lights which the law of nature affords. It will be our purpose to examine the sources and the principles of this natural law, and to see how far they may be applied to, or to what extent they conflict with, the duties of master and slave, as recognized in the Southern States.

Both the Divine law, and, as contra-distinguished from it, the natural law, spring from the immutable decrees of the Creator; and both, it is maintained by publicists, are equally binding upon all men in all places, and in all time. There is, however, this very grave distinction between them: one is a revelation directly from God to man, in terms that cannot be mistaken, and therefore admits of no denial; and the other is ascertained by the deductions of reason, as applied by man himself to his own humanity. Hence, it is not surprising, that, notwithstanding the law of nature has occupied the attention of the most enlightened intellects, no uniform and satisfactory system has been promulgated, of universal acceptance. Indeed, it may be said that no class of writers can be found, who differ more radically or more widely in their theories, or in the application of principles, than these same jurists, who pretend to have discovered an invariable standard of right and wrong by which all people are to square their actions, and to which all human laws must be subservient. With a modesty that is as remarkable as it is rare, the speculations of these closet philosophers are declared to possess as much force over man as an individual, and over man as a member of society, as though they came fresh from the inspiration of the Bible itself. Thus has grown up, by the acquiescence and ignorance of mankind, what may be called the unwritten law of God; and thus has been yielded to its expounders those gifts of wisdom which distinguished the Apostles of old.

The truth is, natural law is less understood by the mass of men than any other branch of ethical or legal science. It is a subject, perhaps, too profound or too intricate for the investigation of persons who are destitute of leisure or a taste for such pursuits. The English language has not been enriched by more than two productions, of which we are aware, devoted to a discussion of this and kindred topics. And these, though of recent origin, it must be confessed, have added rather to the confusion than the elucidation of the points of greatest difficulty. Judge Story's work, "On the Conflict of Laws," in particular, is a jumble of opposite and irreconcilable principles from beginning to end, and a perfect labyrinth of darkness.

It is worthy also of remark, that most of the publicists who have written on natural law, were trained in the doctrines of the civil law; and their theories are not only imbued with the learning of that system, but they are almost exclusively applicable to it. Their learned disquisitions and elaborate argumentations, for instance, on slavery, had reference to *predial slaves*—to slaves *glebæ adscripti*, as formerly known in France and Poland, and as at present existing in Russia and Hungary. The slaves of those countries were and are of the same race with their masters; all of them being alike *Caucasian*. Those writers knew nothing of the system of servitude in the Southern States of this Union, and consequently their abstract treatises are entitled to little or no influence in deciding upon the merits of our "peculiar institution." Nowhere have they settled, and nowhere have they undertaken to settle, that it contravenes the natural law to hold an inferior race in bondage; the law of whose nature is best developed in a state of slavery. Both Puffendorf and Heineccius have made exceptions which tend to strengthen this view. The latter says: "The nature of some is so fitted and prepared for servitude, that they can neither direct their own actions nor furnish their own food and clothing;" and if so, it follows as a necessary corollary, that it must be an act of kindness and humanity, to place them in bondage, and to provide for their wants. It is the neglect of this practical distinction which exists among races, which has been productive of so much error and confusion in the minds of casuists and others. In their belief of an unbending rule of right which shall govern the actions of all men alike, or in their desire to create such a rule, they have forgotten that man's nature is influenced in mental, physical and moral attributes, by the tutorings which he has received, by the customs with

which he is familiar, by the examples by which he is surrounded, by the wants to which he is subjected, and by the climate under which he is reared.

But the want of clear and distinct ideas upon this subject is not confined to men whose studies have not been directed to such investigations. Mr. Webster, with all his great gifts of mind and heart, was frequently thrown into a fog when he approached the discussion of slavery, as an abstract question. In his speech in the Senate, so late as 1848, on the "exclusion of slavery from the territories," alluding to the Southern States, he says: "They have a system of local legislation on which slavery rests; while everybody agrees that it is against natural law, *or at least against the common understanding which prevails among men as to what is natural law*;" and then continues: "I do not intend to deny the *validity* of that local law, where it is established; but I say it is, after all, local law." Admitting that he is right in declaring slavery a local law, that does not relieve the inconsistency in which he is involved. It is either against natural law, or it is not. If it is against it, then it is in opposition to the law of God, and no human enactments, no "local laws," can secure its "*validity*."

A similar patent error has pervaded the judiciary, both North and South, in many of the earlier decisions, and still is taken as a truth in most of the so-called free States. Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, thus expounds the law in a leading case: "Slavery being odious and against natural right, cannot exist except by the force of positive law." That it may thus exist, he proceeds to decide: "Each State may, for its own convenience, declare that slaves shall be deemed property, and the laws of personal chattels shall be deemed to apply to them; as, for instance, that they may be bought and sold, delivered, attached, and levied upon; that trespass will lie for an injury done to them, or trover for converting them." Again: "If a note of hand made in New-Orleans were sued on here, and the defence should be that it was a bad consideration, or without consideration, because given for the price of a slave sold, it may well be admitted that such a defence could not prevail; because the contract was a legal one by the law of the place where it was made." Now, the original proposition is wrong, if he is right in the other two; and they are so utterly opposed, that no legal learning, no ingenious casuistry, can reconcile them.

These citations, from an eminent statesman, and a distinguished judge, are sufficient to illustrate the opinion we ad-

vanced, of the confusion in which the subject is involved. At the time these views were uttered, both were citizens of a state whose Bill of Rights proclaims "all men to be born free and equal," and that "liberty is an inalienable right."

It has been decided, in other free states, that a master does not lose his property in a slave, by merely passing through the territories of those states, or by making a temporary sojourn there: because of the *comity* which exists among nations. This comity of nations means, simply, that regard for the laws and institutions of independent sovereignties, which common politeness dictates, in the intercourse of individuals. But where, and in what code of ethics or of law, was it required, that a sin—a violation of God's law—a trespass upon the inalienable rights of man—should be treated with such tender forbearance and condescension? In all these and similar cases, the judiciary are compelled to meet the question of slavery as a fact, and as a reality; and, at the same time, what to some of them is even more formidable, a ranting, ignorant, and fanatical spirit among the populace. In the conflict between duty and public opinion, in the vain hope to reconcile the two, they have adopted reasoning, which is false, jesuitical, and untenable. Instead of being the tribunes of the people—a break-water against the waves of despotism—it is to be feared they are becoming as ready to truckle to the clamors of the mob, on this subject, as the demagogue or the partisan.

So long, therefore, as these obscurities exist in the natural law—obscurities which a Delphic oracle would be unable to fathom—we deny the authority and ability of self-constituted interpreters to prescribe a rule of action, independent and outside of Revelation, which is, or can be, universal and infallible in its operation, and capable of reaching, alike, all beings who bear the human form. On the contrary, we maintain that, in the diversity of colors and of races which exist on the earth, there is an equal diversity of physical conformation, a still greater diversity of mental organization, and that no law of nature has yet been discovered that harmonizes with the nature of all, and is imperative alike on all. Nomadic nations have a law of their nature, which teaches them to love their wild freedom, and to delight in locomotion, in idleness, and in freebooting; and every attempt to subjugate them to labor for themselves or for others, has resulted in failure. On the other hand, negroes, being by nature lazy, listless, and indifferent, fall into servitude without serious constraint. The color of their skins, and the formation of their eyes, adapt them to hot climates and exposure to the sun; while their robust

frames, low intellectual vigor, want of nervous excitability, servile habits, and tractable dispositions, peculiarly fit them for a condition of labor and dependence. In no other state are they capable of development. The law of nature thus points, unerringly, to the only mode by which their usefulness and happiness may be promoted. From the abundance of proof at hand to establish this statement, we quote, by preference, from the celebrated state paper of Mr. Calhoun to the British minister, Mr. Pakenham: "The census, and other documents, show that, in all instances in which the States have changed the former relation between the two races, the condition of the African, instead of being improved, has become worse. They have been invariably sunk into vice and pauperism, accompanied by the bodily and mental inflictions incident thereto—deafness, blindness, insanity, and idiocy, to a degree without example; while in all other States which have retained the ancient relation, they have improved greatly, in every respect—in number, comfort, and morals, as the following facts, taken from such sources, will serve to illustrate:

"The number of deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, of the negroes in the States that have changed the ancient relation between the races, is one out of every ninety-six; while in the States adhering to it, it is one out of every six hundred and seventy-two; that is, seven to one in favor of the latter, as compared with the former.

"The number of negroes who are deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, paupers, and in prison, in the States that have changed, is one out of every six; and in the States that have not, one out of every hundred and fifty-four; or twenty-two to one against the former, as compared with the latter.

"Taking the two extremes of North and South:—In the state of Maine, the number of negroes returned as deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiots, by the census of 1840, is one out of every twelve; and in Florida, by the same returns, is one out of every eleven hundred and five; or ninety-two to one, in favor of the slaves of Florida, as compared with the free blacks of Maine."

A state of bondage, if these facts can be relied on, is consistent with the law of the negro's nature. So far from depressing him, in the social scale, it elevates him; so far from chaining him to misery, it promotes his happiness; so far from interfering with the law of his increase, it advances it; so far from corrupting his morals, or enfeebling the vigor of his constitution, its influence tends to their development and perfec-

tion. It is, therefore, nonsense, a solecism, a gross perversion of the laws which regulate ethical science, to denounce a system fraught with such results, contrary to natural law.

But there is another and larger class of men, opposed to the institutions of the South, who have paid no attention to the speculations of publicists or philosophers. They boldly assume that slavery is contrary to the law of nature, and that every master who holds a person in bondage is guilty of a monstrous wrong, and imperils his immortal soul. The chief authority relied on in support of this empty declaration, is those memorable words in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In order to comprehend the full meaning of this sentence, it is necessary, not only to know the circumstances under which it was written, and the ends it proposed to accomplish, but the contending schools of political philosophy should be understood. Scarce a century and a quarter had passed since the English people had led an English monarch from his throne to the block, in vindication of their constitutional freedom, and after a brief period of self-government, a protectorate, and a restoration of the ancient monarchy had ensued. It was during these struggles that one side asserted, "To contest the power of kings, is to dispute the power of God;" while the other vehemently maintained the original political equality of men, and their right to alter, or abolish the form of government under which they lived. It was for advocating these last principles, at war as they were with the law of nature, as expounded by the monarchists, that the noble Vane, the gallant Russell, and the stern Sidney, suffered as traitors. The American colonies, beneath the shades of the wilderness, sympathized with the doctrines, and lamented the fates of those disinterested and patriotic men. Mr. Jefferson, with that far-reaching knowledge of human nature for which he was ever distinguished, took advantage of these feelings, and re-awakened those sentiments by the Declaration of Independence. But, at the same time, he took the extremest ground. He went further than had been advanced by them, or by any writer, ancient or modern, who had enlisted on the side of the rights of man. Even Sidney, of whose work on the "*Science of Government*" Jeffrey said, "There is not a line in it, scarce, but what is treason," falls far short of Mr. Jefferson's ideas, although to his work Mr. Jefferson is indebted for many of his views; indeed, his doctrine of equality is

repudiated by that author. Sidney remarks, "that equality which is just among equals, is just only among equals. But such as are base, ignorant, vicious, slothful, or cowardly, are not equal, in natural or acquired virtues, to the generous, wise, valiant, and industrious, nor equally useful in the societies in which they live. They cannot, therefore, have an equal part in the government of them; they cannot equally provide for the common good." Mr. Calhoun expresses, in his "*Disquisition on Government*," the same idea, still more forcibly: "These great and dangerous errors have their origin in the prevalent opinion, that all men are created free and equal; than which nothing can be more unfounded and false. It rests upon the assumption of a fact, which is contrary to universal observation, in whatever light it may be regarded. It is, indeed, difficult to explain how an opinion, so destitute of all sound reason, could have been so extensively entertained. Men," he further proceeds, "instead of being born free and equal, are born subject not only to parental authority, but to the laws and institutions of the country where born, and under whose protection they draw their first breath."

No state of society exists, no government exists, in which, or under which, all men are born equal. It is contrary to the law which the Creator has stamped upon the nature and genius of man. Abstractedly, man may be born to equal political rights, in countries where no disabilities of colors or races are established; where no difference in sex is known, or if known, no distinctions of power or precedence are allowed in favor of the male over the female; and where the hereditary principle, in regard to privileges and property, is abolished; but, if such a country can be found, the inequalities of wealth, mind, morals, passions, instincts, and of physical constitution, will still be presented.

But stronger arguments than even these, showing that Mr. Jefferson's doctrine is the dream of an enthusiast or visionary, and was never intended for a practical principle in government, are derived from contemporaneous history. In his list of grievances against England, there is no allusion to slavery and the slave-trade, both of which were originally introduced into the country in opposition to the wishes of the colonists. No such principle as that all men are created equal, was engrafted on the "Articles of Confederation," though those articles had their origin in the same Congress, were considered, debated, and passed, by the same men who proclaimed the Declaration of Independence. When they came before the assemblies of the different States, no objections were raised

growing out of this omission, and when finally ratified, no amendment of this kind was suggested. Nor is it recognized in the Constitution of the United States. In the debates in the convention, in the compromises which led to the adoption of that instrument, in the controversies which ensued when the question of ratification was presented to the independent local legislatures or conventions, if any such doctrine was maintained it has escaped our notice. Indeed, it is a principle inconsistent with the genius of our government, and inconsistent with the genius of all good government. Though placed in the bill of rights of some of the original thirteen States, it was practically flouted in the body of their respective constitutions, and has been since practically flouted by their laws, by their judiciary, and still more by their people. It may be said to be ignored to this day by every State in the Union. With the exception of one or two Northern States, even nominally, there is no equality of civil and political rights extended to the white and black races. The latter, in the free States, are essentially as degraded in caste, as inferior in rank and condition, as proscribed by the conventuals of society, and as effectually under the ban of the law, as the slaves of the South.

The second branch of the proposition, viz. : that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are inalienable rights, is equally untenable. If they are inalienable rights they cannot be transferred, sold, nor taken away; and to do so contravenes the law of God. That is the proposition, stripped of all disguise. If true, every government is a despotism; every law regulating human action an iniquity; and the whole framework of society is based upon sin, is a blunder—a fraud and a libel upon humanity. If governments have been instituted by men, and are but aggregations of individuals, what right have they to abridge or alienate those blessings which God has conferred on man, when man himself cannot abridge or alienate them without putting his soul in jeopardy? A sin in the individual is equally a sin in a number of individuals. The case is not altered because it is done by the arm of the sovereign power, or under the sanction of municipal laws. These sink into insignificance and dwindle into nothingness before the law of nature. Nor is it altered, because it may be intended as a measure of defence and of protection to the largest number; since no such plea can avail in a case when the law hangs, imprisons, or brands with infamy, a citizen, and takes his labor and property for public purposes, when the same law is so inconsistent as to denounce the same acts

when the citizen undertakes to do them without the intervention of the state. Nor is it altered, because man, upon the formation of the social compact, surrendered to the constituted authorities the right to inflict punishment upon him in the event he violated the law; for, if the rights belonging to him are inalienable, he can no more transfer them to the state than he can to his fellow. Such a concession on the part of the citizen, and the exercise of such a power by the state, are, therefore, sinful, nugatory, and void. The argument, when pushed to this extremity, conclusively proves that man has no inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, or it proves that all established systems of government are founded in absurdity and wickedness. It proves that Mr. Jefferson was wrong, or that everybody else has been wrong, is so yet, and will probably so remain.

The doctrine which the experience and the wisdom of mankind has sanctioned, in our judgment, is this: Life is a gift for wise purposes from God to man, and it would therefore be wrong and impious, from the mere desire of dying, or from his own selfishness or passion, or for want of courage to undergo the conflicts and temptations that beset his path, or from the impulse of despair, or the gratification of revenge, to perish by his own hand. But it may be an act of the most exalted heroism and of the purest piety, to offer up his life on the altar of his country; or for the sake of a great principle, or to perform a large good to others. Vattel, in his work adapting the law of nations to the law of nature, expressly maintains this doctrine, and mentions, in high terms of eulogy, that noble Swiss patriot, Arnold de Winkelreid, who, at the battle of Sempach, formed the generous design of saving his country by sacrificing himself: "My friends," said he, to his comrades in arms, "I am going this day to give my life to procure you the victory." He did so, and his country was saved. The memory of such men is cherished by the universal sentiment of mankind; and, certainly, what strikes every human heart as right cannot be grossly and sinfully wrong. Nor is it contrary to the Divine law, if we may decide the question by the example of that "noble army of martyrs" who have died rather than abandon their religion; or by the veneration in which they are held by the most learned and most conscientious in all Christian lands.

Liberty is a term not easy to define. There are so many varieties, to which the general term is applicable—so many meanings into which, with equal truth, it may be rendered—so many phases in which it has been and may be considered—

so many abstractions which have been attached to it—so many circumstances in the history of man as an individual and as a citizen of the community to which it may be applied—that it is oftentimes difficult to decide upon the distinctions with which it is used by writers, politicians, and publicists. But we take it that in the Declaration of Independence, the reference is to civil liberty, that liberty which a man enjoys, or is entitled to enjoy, as a citizen and a member of society. In this sense it simply means, “protection or checks against undue interference, whether this be from individuals, from masses, or from government. The highest amount of liberty comes to signify the safest guarantees of undisturbed legitimate action, and the most efficient checks against undue interference.” This interpretation, from Dr. Lieber, is adopted; inasmuch as no civilian, with whose writings we are familiar, has devoted more study to the subject, or has offered a more satisfactory explanation. Liberty, then, is the result of government, and all those vague and unsubstantial theories, which contend that every one who enters into the social compact surrenders a portion of his liberty, unless it be the liberty of the pirate or freebooter, or the liberty of acting wrong, are false and erroneous. In fact man being, by the divine law—the instinct of his nature—social and gregarious, is impelled, by an irresistible impulse, into society, and society, by laws equally imperative, is impelled into government; such a condition as the natural state—that is, a state of absolute independence, of a distinct and segregate existence—never has existed, and never can exist. So long as man is a dependent creature, so long as affinities between the opposite sexes continue, so long as affection toward offspring and kindred and friends remains in the human bosom, so long as the desire for property forms a part of the nature of man, he will consort and mingle with his fellows, and therefore requires protection from the stronger arm of government, that he may enjoy undisturbed the blessings he has already acquired, and those which he has a hope or a desire of acquiring. Hence, if civil liberty is the result of government, it is not a natural, and, as a consequence, not an inalienable right. The power which conferred it may take it away, under the laws and constitutional forms which have been prescribed. To deprive him of it in any other way is tyranny. If it is not inalienable, man has a right to surrender it; to sell it, to give it away, or to dispose of it as he thinks proper, provided he makes no infringement upon the rights of others, interferes in no wise with the duties he owes to the state, and is not thus enabled to shield himself.

from the influence of its laws. By the old colonial laws of New-York, it was allowable for Christians to hold in bondage "such as have willingly sold or shall sell themselves." Indisputably a similar doctrine is recognized by the practice of the Federal Government, which sanctions the right of every citizen to place himself beyond the pale of the law of his nativity by a change of his allegiance. If he chooses, he may become a serf in Russia, a bondman in Arabia, or a slave in Turkey, upon the same principle that he can enter into the collieries of England as a laborer, flourish as a speculator in the funds under the imperial sway of Napoleon, or bow as a subject to the despotism of Spain. It is preposterous to hold, that, while the law will afford a protection to a man who desires to aliene his freehold or his chattels—will aid him to aliene his wife, for a just cause—will allow him, with certain restrictions, to aliene his children, if he chooses—will suffer him to aliene his religion or his country, as his caprice or his interest may dictate—at the same time will deny him the privilege to aliene himself for a number of days, for a term of years, or even for life.

But whether these conclusions be just or not, is immaterial, since Mr. Jefferson had no reference to the personal liberty of the citizen, except as it might be disregarded or trampled on by government, in contempt of law. Contemplating it in this point of view his doctrine is equally at fault, for, within the limits of its constitutional powers, the state can restrain, legitimately, the actions of the individual, in every pursuit in which he embarks, and can punish him for every crime which he commits. It may force him into its armies and navies against his will; it may make him labor on its highways, or serve on its juries, or pay its taxes, or even to neglect his own business to be a witness for another. So, also, if his relation to the state be of such a character that he cannot be otherwise kept in the line of duty, it may compel him to work for his own support; it may imprison him to restrain the violence of his turbulent temper; or, if necessary to a due subjection of his rebellious spirit, it may place a master over him, who shall receive the proceeds of his skill or his industry. These things are actually done in the sanitary police or penal laws of most of the States of this Union, and are embodied in the codes of the best-regulated and freest governments. This being true of the powers and action of governments in reference to those who are technically citizens—it may, for its own security, and for the greater good of its people, and for the greater good of an inferior race, regulate a system of ser-

itude already existing, or condemn others of the same class to slavery, without trespassing further upon human rights than it does, properly and legitimately, in the instances first cited.

If this reasoning fails to satisfy the candid inquirer that the Declaration of Independence enunciates an evident untruth instead of a self-evident truth, still the opponents of slavery are not advanced in their arguments or their wishes. For neither the authors of that immortal instrument, nor the committee who gave it their approbation, nor the Congress which adopted it, intended to include within its spirit that servile and degraded class of beings, who were then under the laws of the mother-country, and under the legislative enactments and judicial decisions of the colonies, in the condition of slavery. That this proposition is correct it is not difficult to prove. Had the slave population been aimed at as well as the free, many of the ablest and best men in that Congress, including Mr. Jefferson himself, were voluntarily proclaiming their own infamy; since, being slaveholders, they were guilty of an unpardonable and monstrous iniquity. If they had felt that they were treading upon the inalienable rights of the black race, the plain and imperative duty devolved upon them to manumit them instantly. Nor should they have paused then. They ought to have denounced the whole system of slavery as inconsistent with natural laws, as an outrage, and a sin. That those tried and fearless men did nothing of the kind forever disposes of the question. What a portion of them may have done many years afterward, or in their dying bequests, does not weaken this impregnable position.

The idea that slavery as then existing was denounced in the Declaration of Independence, is unsupported by contemporaneous evidence. It is altogether modern. On the contrary, in addition to what has been stated, it should be recollected that the constitutions of all the States continued to recognize slavery until the people of the North learned, from experience, that African labor was unadapted to their ungenial soil, and still more ungenial climate. It was not for the salvation of their souls, or to satisfy their consciences—it was to save their pockets that led to its abolition. And when that was resolved on, it was made prospective, and so gradual in its operation as to be almost unfelt. Had it been in their estimation so great and heinous a sin to hold a slave then as it is now, it would seem that they should have lost not a moment in the work of enfranchisement. It should have been done quickly, promptly, and with hearty-good will. It should have been stricken from their statutes and their laws at once and forever.

ART. VII.—THE NORTH AMERICAN PLAIN—VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ETC.

A GREAT theme, truly, considered in its vast extent and unity of character, its adaptation by soil, climate, minerals, and exemption from obstacles, to easy intercourse among its inhabitants; greater still, in view of the wonder-working developments of industry and civilization, now in progress; and greatest of all, in what it is surely destined to become, even in that brief period of time measured by the lives of persons now in being. In extent, it is one of the greatest plains on the earth's surface; stretching northward from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Sea, and bounded on its east and west borders by the crests of the mountain chains of the continent, thousands of miles apart. Below the sixtieth degree of latitude this valley embraces not less than three millions and a half of square miles. Of this vast expanse, not less than two and a half millions of square miles are fertile and in a good climate. Here are sixteen hundred millions of acres ready to yield support, when all its resources are brought into use, to sixteen hundred millions of inhabitants. This would exceed by sixty per cent. the present population of our globe. With a density equal to Belgium, it would contain seven hundred millions; equal to Holland and Great Britain, six hundred millions; to France, four hundred and sixty millions; to Austrian empire and Massachusetts, four hundred millions; or to Prussia, three hundred and ninety millions. This territory will number, in 1860, not less than twenty-two millions; which will increase, during the next twenty years, to not less than forty-five millions. Our estimate for the coming century, is represented by the following figures: 1860, twenty-two millions; 1880, forty-five millions; 1900, eighty millions; 1920, one hundred and forty millions; 1940, two hundred and twenty millions; and in 1960, three hundred and fifty millions. It would then be less densely settled than Massachusetts and the best improved countries of Europe are at this time. Taking into account the probable immigration from the Atlantic border and from Europe, it is scarcely over-sanguine to expect an increase, within the coming century, which will bring the aggregate up to three hundred and fifty millions.

The progress of the twenty-two millions now upon this plain, to three hundred and fifty millions, in 1960, and to a high degree of wealth and refinement, seems to be guaranteed by the facility of intercourse which the uniformity of its general

surface and its magnificent lakes and rivers hold out to their acceptance. It is *one* plain, unbroken by any notable obstruction to easy communication of its various sections with each other. This unity of physical character is being strengthened by iron bands, every day made longer and stronger; and by a motive power in engineering, increasing in cheapness and efficiency year by year, on all the rivers, lakes and railways of the vast area. Raw materials for the motors that, on lake, river, ocean, and railway, are to work out results which, if we could foresee, would appear nothing less than miracles, are provided in the immense coal and iron deposits that are found in every great section of the plain and underlie no small portion of its surface. And not alone on the highways of commerce are these wonder-working motors to manifest their powers. In workshop and mine, on the farm and plantation, and wherever else machinery can be employed, steam will do the work of human muscle, and, by its rapid increase, will augment exchangeable products to an extent scarcely anticipated by the most hopeful optimist of the present day. In considering the proximate future of this North American plain, we should fail to do it justice were we to leave out of view those great sources of immigration—the modern hives of nations, that have begun to send their swarms of superfluous population to settle down on its woodlands and prairies. This immigration, great as it has seemed and as it in truth has been, is but in the commencement of its career. It is not, alone, the country of the ancient Scythians, the Scandinavians, that now sends forth, and which is hereafter to send forth, colonies over the Atlantic, but nearly all Western Europe, in different degrees. The Baltic countries, while sending forth the enterprising sons and daughters of their plains and mountains to every part of the earth, have gone on increasing their numbers at home, so that, since the commencement of the nineteenth century, their population has doubled. Prussia, with a population of six millions in 1800, has increased it to nearly eighteen millions. England has more than doubled her numbers in the same time; while she has been peopling Australia, Canada, and other colonies, sending to our States in the meantime, no inconsiderable number of her sons. The other nations of Western Europe have been increasing and colonizing at a slower rate, but without intermission. It is estimated that, of the two hundred and eighty millions now inhabiting Europe, not less than one hundred millions belong to the dominant race, having a preponderance of Teutonic blood, and being famous for their disposition and ability to

take possession of whatever lands invite their cupidity and enterprise. They are greedy to hold dominion over the soil. In their own country, this greed has directed the use of capital, however earned, to the purchase of land, carrying up the price beyond the means of the less wealthy. These, not cured of their desire to become landholders by the lack of means to gratify it in their native country, cast longing eyes over the ocean toward the great western plain, where their love of independence and their desire to own land may be certainly and cheaply gratified.

The natural increase of this one hundred millions of the ruling race of man, with the fifty millions who partake of his blood, is about two millions a year. In a normal condition of affairs, taking in a series of years, one million of this increase may be expected to seek new homes across the Atlantic. Where else should they go? It must be kept in mind that Caucasian man originated in a cold, or what some would call a temperate climate, in the high grounds if not in the high latitudes of the north temperate zone. The highest type of this man is the Teutonic: dominant wherever he plants himself, but only permanently dominant in high latitudes. Over his own race, who make new homes in a hot clime and lose their native vigor under a sultry sky, he triumphs, as he does over all other races. In his proper clime he rules, either by making his own blood predominate, in a mixture with other races, or by open conquest. In the northern temperate zone, on its elevated table-land, he is supposed to have been created. Asia, the continent of his origin, is, in all its most inviting plains and valleys, filled with people—much of it to repletion. He sees there no field for his colonies. Westward—the direction which, for many centuries, his course of empire has been directed—he sees spread out before him an immense plain, occupying the best part of the northern temperate zone of North America: a plain which all writers of authority, on the physical geography of the earth, admit to be superior, in its capacity to sustain a dense civilized population, to any other; in great part unoccupied, but full of inducements for making it his home—an appropriate home for such a race in which to develop every branch of civilized and civilizing industry. He sees that, permeating this plain, throughout its vast extent, are immense navigable rivers, great inland seas, and a network of iron-ways, made and in progress of construction; that land of the best quality, if not offered to him for the taking, as it probably soon will be, can be bought at from the eighth of a dollar to ten dollars per acre, in full own-

ership : the title, the most perfect possible, coming direct from the original exclusive owner, the Government ; that here is established, and in full operation, a government of the people, of whom he may, if he will, become a member ; that here are organized systems of education, not excelled in efficiency in the most enlightened nations of the Old World ; and that universal toleration in religion and a free press are guaranteed and sustained by all our constitutions of government and by public opinion.

He is no lover of mankind who does not contemplate with delight the field, for the expansion of his race, which is opened to him on this great plain. It seems impossible that any one should be possessed of a reasonable knowledge of its adaptation to the support of hundreds of millions of the most advanced race of human beings without a feeling of exultation at the prospect. We dwell upon it with peculiar pleasure, because we are among its early inhabitants ; because it is opening its capabilities with our co-operation. It is our country. Within it, in the lapse of no long space of time, will throb the heart of our nation and of our continent. Nor is it too sanguine to anticipate that at some future period in it will pulsate the heart of humanity. Among all the great plains of the world a revolutionary poet apostrophized it, " Most fruitful thy soil ; most inviting thy clime." Although there are plains of greater extent, there is not one, in all the world, with so many natural resources for the support of an equal number of the Caucasian race. The plain watered by the Amazon and Orinoco is not less extended or fertile, but its climate, for the most part, is fatal to Europeans, and only adapted to the tropical races—Indian, Negro, and Malay. The great plains, in the temperate zone of the Old World, are already well peopled, and some of them in a condition to send out colonies. The plain of the temperate zone in South America, of which the Rio de la Plata is the centre, has great extent and innumerable resources : but it has the disadvantages of being far removed from the colonizing nations, and, what is worse, of being in possession, so far as it is settled, of a mixed race of inferior character. Ours, then, is *the* plain of the world. As yet it has but just been touched by the hand of industry. Its life is but of yesterday, and yet it is becoming famous wherever in the world knowledge abounds and interest is taken in the advancement of our race. Gradually the eyes of men are opening to the commanding position which a few years, as counted in the life of a nation, will give it in the world's affairs. The rapid dissemination, through the

civilized world, of geographical knowledge, embracing ethnological and meteorological facts, is such that no long time can elapse before the claims of our North American plain to become the principal theatre of human power will be generally admitted. As this conviction gradually takes possession of the minds of men, there will be manifested an increasing desire to make it a home: not alone by the landless and needy classes, as, to a considerable extent, it has been hitherto, but also by the richest and most cultivated classes. It will be the rising sun to men's visions, until it shall become the noon-day sun to the nations. Universal belief, following universal history, has established the fact, that Westward the star of empire takes its way. The star of empire, now shining over the western shores of Europe, is becoming visible to our continent. When it crosses the Atlantic, it will stand over, and, as we fondly hope, shine for ages and ages from the zenith on our central plain. This glorious vision is only to become a reality by the co-operative aid of the great body of enlightened men of other countries. Europe, by the grand development of forces lately brought into operation, is by our side. Steam, operating on the machinery which it has called into life, has, within the present century, made of Europe one family, and brought the continents of the Old and the New World almost into virtual contact. Working the printing press, it has poured newspapers, pamphlets, and books, into nearly all the houses of Christendom; moving machinery for textile fabrics, it clothes all nations; scorning the aid, and defying the opposition of winds and waves, it moves over the waters immense store-houses of merchandise and colonies of people from country to country, equalizing and giving to all shores the natural productions of all climes and the industrial productions of all nations; over all lands, where labor and its fruits are protected, it has aided to prepare its level and smooth iron-ways, on which, drawn by its magic power, the swift wheels of commerce roll the people and the results of their labor, from city to city, from state to state, and from clime to clime. Who can fully comprehend the immense results, in the production of wealth, which steam-operating machinery is now effecting? It is probably not extravagant to assert that, for years, steam power over the civilized world has been increased at the annual rate of twenty per cent. New applications of its power are every day brought into use. Enthusiastic John Fitch coveted the glory of introducing steam-propelled vessels on the Ohio and other great rivers of the West. He did not over-estimate the value, to that region, of that long-since-accomplished result.

But he probably did not foresee that steam power would, in no long period of time, find, in the interior plain, the best field for its power over all its broad surface: as well in the villages, towns, and cities, as on the great waters; as well on the farms and plantations as in the cities; and, with Briarean arms, embrace and connect together all in one brotherhood of interest and friendship. It would be extremely interesting to know how much labor, expressed in man-power and horse-power, is now being performed by steam in our plain, and what is its yearly increase. Of the twenty-two millions now in the great plain, probably seven millions would represent the man-power exercised in the various industrial occupations by the human muscle. The animal-power and water-power in use are much greater, but we have no means of getting their statistics, and we must therefore leave them to conjecture. Steam-power is rapidly gaining on all others, and is, beyond doubt, already more used than any other, if not than all others.

What are the principal gateways through which the commerce of *this great plain* will be carried on with the rest of the world? Nature has not left this in doubt. The Mississippi river, with its 18,000 miles of steam navigation, penetrating, by its own channel and by its numerous affluents, the richest and most extensive portion of the plain, opens on the Gulf of Mexico, around and near which lie the most productive tropical regions of the world, and through or near which the commerce of two great oceans with each other is seeking and just beginning to find an appropriate passage-way. The shores of the Gulf, exclusive of bays, islands, &c., are, in extent, nearly 4,000 miles, of which nearly half belong to our republic. From this Gulf are four great channels, or routes of commerce: *first*, and most important, is that by the Mississippi; *second*, and probably second in future commercial value, is that by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, by which the exchange commerce of the Gulf and Pacific Ocean is probably to be carried on; *third*, the channel between the keys of Cape Florida and Cuba, and known as the Florida channel or strait; and, *fourth*, the channel of Yucatan, which opens into the Caribbean sea.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of commerce which will be controlled by the Tehuantepec Isthmus. A railway 140 miles long, may be made to traverse it, which will bring together the accumulated commerce of the Pacific Ocean with that of the North American plain; of the shores of the Gulf, and possibly, also, that of the Atlantic with its wide range of shores, in Europe, Africa, and South America. It will cer-

tainly be the passage-way for commerce between the great plain and the Pacific coasts, north of its own latitude. A ship canal may some day be made across the isthmus, at some other point, connecting the two oceans by way of the Caribbean Sea. This would not lessen the importance, to the great plain, of the commerce with the Pacific. It would give it another and better channel, in addition to the Tehuantepec railway. How extensive this Pacific commerce is destined to become, few will be sanguine enough to fully appreciate. The productions of commerce are being multiplied among civilized nations, in a geometrical ratio: correspondingly rapid will be the increase of people and their products, in the central plain. The opening of China, Japan, and eastern Russia, to the commerce of the world, promises the inauguration of a new era in commercial developments, which can hardly fail to be felt with peculiar force on the isthmus transit, and through it upon the great plain. We will not, here, put down the numbers inhabiting the populous shores of eastern Asia, or the less populous coasts of western North America. Suffice it to say, that they amount to about half of all the inhabitants of the earth, and embrace a large portion of its industry and skill. Any one, not already familiar with the numbers and resources of these countries, can easily satisfy himself of their great and growing importance. That the bulk of this commerce will pass the isthmus, instead of taking a railroad across the broad continent, by way of San Francisco or other Pacific ports, there seems to us little room for doubt. We have no faith in the construction of such a road during the next twenty years; and when it is built, we think it will fail to draw away from the isthmus and Mississippi route, any large proportion of the tonnage passing between the Pacific coasts and our great valley. We could dwell with pleasure on the ease with which the productions of the gulf borders, rich in all the vegetable productions which a tropic sun brings forth from the teeming soil, can be exchanged for the multiplied products of industry brought forth in a colder climate from the soil and the workshop, prepared by the hand of industry and skill in the hundred cities of the plain; and the facility of intercourse, by which the people of different climes may interchange hospitalities and mingle interests and sympathies; escaping tropic heats, and enjoying the invigorating breezes of the lakes in summer; and in winter, basking in the genial sun of the gulf coasts.

To recur to the sources of emigration, by the aid of which the great plain is shortly to be well peopled. Emigrants from

France, Spain, and other countries bordering the Mediterranean will naturally enter the plain by the Mexican gulf; as will also a portion of those who embark at ports beyond the British channel. But the great body of emigrants, those who take ships at the ports of the United Kingdom, the North sea, and the Baltic, will enter the great plain by way of the St. Lawrence valley, the opening of which into the Atlantic, constitutes the natural gateway to the plain from the East. The advantages which the St. Lawrence channel offers for intercourse between the great marts of commerce of the world and the great plain, are manifest and commanding. It opens on the Atlantic, near the great track of navigation between North America and Europe, and penetrates, by its lake^s expansions, into the heart of the continent; thus, in effect, extending ocean navigation almost to the centre of the great plain. By means of canals, all the great lakes have an unobstructed communication with the ocean for sea-going vessels of three hundred tons.

By an enlargement of these canals, now in progress and not long to be delayed, steam-vessels, of from eight to twelve hundred tons burden, will be enabled to pass between the great lakes and the Atlantic. Thus, will the line of great lakes become an extension of the ocean, for all purposes of commerce. Bordering these lakes, are the most populous and flourishing States of our Republic and the not less flourishing province of Canada. New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, contain a population of over twelve millions, of whom at least six millions use the lakes as their chief channel of commerce. The British provinces, to wit, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, &c., have a present population of three millions, inhabiting the northern shores of the lakes and both shores of the St. Lawrence river and gulf. Here, then, are a people, hardy, industrious, enterprising, and intelligent, numbering nine millions, a great portion of whom have recently established their homes on and near these fertile shores; whose industry, already, according to the highest official authorities, has created a commerce, the annual value of which has reached six hundred millions, and whose increase in numbers, from year to year, may be reasonably reckoned at over five per cent., and whose progress in wealth will give a duplication, in periods not exceeding ten years. The shore line of this great mediterranean group of seas, according to Col. Abert, measures over six thousand miles. The shores of the St. Lawrence river and gulf, forming a part of this immense system of inland waters, measure more than three thousand

miles. Here are over nine thousand miles of shore accessible to the shipping of the whole maritime world ; and, opening by an immense mouth toward Great Britain, into and near which the chief commerce of Europe centres. It especially invites the commerce of Europe north of Spain, and all north-eastern America. Into this region, so well appreciated and so inviting to the hardy people of northern and middle Europe, the great tidal wave of colonization is pouring, in numbers, annually counting by hundreds of thousands. The States, territories, and colonies, which have their chief commercial intercourse through these lakes, embracing a considerable portion of the upper Mississippi valley, are the favorite locations for the main body of these colonists.

We have spoken of the *two* great channels of communication opening the *North American Valley* to the rest of the world : that, by the mouth of the Mississippi, to the tropical regions of the Gulf and adjacent waters, and across the isthmus, to the great commerce of the Pacific ocean ; and that by the St. Lawrence system of waters to the shores of Europe and of all other countries bordering the Atlantic, through all its climates, keeping out of view other channels, which to some extent compete with these great natural gateways. Mobile and Galveston bays, in some degree participate in the exchange commerce between the Atlantic waters and the great plain ; and, by means of steam on rivers and railways, will probably preserve such share as to keep a wholesome competition sufficient to prevent the evils of monopoly.

The St. Lawrence gateway has a more powerful rival, in New-York bay. The Appalachian chain of mountains, the natural barrier between the great plain and the Atlantic border, is severed where the Hudson and Mohawk rivers have their passage way, and where Lake Champlain occupies the low valley between the Adirondack and Green mountains ; so that New-York bay and the great lakes, Ontario and Erie and Lake Champlain, can hold commercial intercourse, unimpeded by mountains, and greatly facilitated by the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and by Lake Champlain. Along the valleys of the Mohawk and Lake Champlain, and connected with the navigable waters of the Hudson, are canals and railroads, which have diverted from the main channel, by the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the largest portion of the commerce of the great lake region with the old States of our Union and with Europe. A contest is in progress between the Canadian government, backed by the mother-country, on one side, and the State of New-York on the other side, for supremacy in

this already immense commerce. By means of canals and locks around the falls of St. Mary's, Niagara, and St. Lawrence rivers—the governments of the Canadas and the State of Michigan have furnished a clear water-way for vessels of moderate tonnage, between all the great lakes, including Lake Superior and the Atlantic waters; so that a growing direct commerce has recently sprung up at several of the lake cities with ports in Europe, the West Indies, and South America. As before remarked, this channel is to be improved by the enlargement of canals and locks, so as to pass large steam-propelling ships, between lake and ocean. On the other hand, the State of New-York has nearly finished the enlargement of her canals, by which boats of 250 tons will pass directly between lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, and the ocean harbor of New-York. To enhance the value of these canals, steam is being applied, with apparent success, to the propulsion of the vessels which navigate them. The diversion from the natural channel—the St. Lawrence river—which New-York, in the infancy of the lake country settlements, accomplished by the opening of her small canals to the lakes, in 1825, has had the principal agency in swelling the importance of that metropolis, and increasing her population from 140,000 to about one million, including her dependent suburbs. To what extent a *direct trade between ocean and lakes* will prove advantageous through the present channels, it requires more experience to prove. One firm has advertised for twenty-five vessels to be chartered, for cargoes, from lake ports to ports on the Atlantic, the present season. Success may ultimately depend on the use of improved motors, whether of steam or something else, in *water transport*, and also on the fitness of the channels provided by the rival powers.

A ship canal, to connect the navigable waters of the Hudson with the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, using Lake Champlain, as far as it goes, is entirely feasible, at a cost, according to the size of the canal and locks, of from ten to twenty millions. It would be equally feasible, though much more costly, to enlarge, to ship-canal size, the canal from Oswego to Albany. With either of these channels open to such vessels as are best adapted to navigate the lakes and enter the harbors of their cities, New-York might still retain the greatest share of the lake commerce with the outer world. Owing to the difficulty of keeping open, to a greater depth than twelve feet, the harbors and channels of the lakes, it does not seem likely that vessels of greater draught than twelve feet will be constructed. What new models may be contrived, adapted alike to lake and

ocean navigation, to carry the maximum of freight with the use of the minimum of power, and what new contrivances of propulsion may come into use, no one can foresee. It is certain that improvement, in water transport, has not arrived at its culminating point. On the contrary, it seems to us that, among the most rational anticipations of future progress, the cheapening of water transport, by new inventions and new applications of old inventions and machinery, is to be unhesitatingly acknowledged. Until man has accomplished the feat of so using the powers of nature and art, as to attain for his vessels the swiftness through the water of the most rapidly moving fish, he will not have reached the extreme limit of the possible; and we look with confidence to the coming age for great progress in navigation, toward this limit.

It may not be amiss, before closing this article, to ask attention to another route, chiefly by water, which the northern portion of the plain may, at some future time, use extensively for its exterior commerce. We refer to the route by way of Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan river, Rocky mountain pass, and Fraser, or Columbia river to its mouth; and, in another direction, from Lake Winnipeg and Nelson river to Hudson Bay.

If this article had not already been sufficiently extended, we would compare the merits of the principal railroad routes, between the great plain and the cities through which is transacted its foreign and coast commerce.

Our silence respecting railroads as instruments of commerce, must not be construed as a lack of appreciation of these invaluable instrumentalities. For the carrying of people and merchandise requiring rapid movement, our canals, lakes, and rivers do not compete, nor are they likely to compete with them. But as they are still the *fashion*, as they have lately been the *rage* of our time, railways need no invitation to the public, to canvass or appreciate their merits.

The interchange of productions of the different climates, and the various industries of the great plain, within itself, is a subject worthy a distinct treatment, in an article specially devoted to its present condition and prospective development.

J. W. S.

ART. VIII.—A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY: ITS PROSPECT, RESOURCES, AND DESTINY.

THE oft-repeated aggressions of the North, together with that disastrous system of compromises, by which the South has been defrauded of her just rights, will force upon the Southern people, at no distant day, the alternative of "Submission in the Union, or Independence out of it."

That this is the end to which we are hastening, who, that is acquainted with the history of the Union for the past forty years, can doubt? It appears to be the settled policy of the North to trample upon the rights of the South, and reduce her to an inferior position. She will soon consummate her designs, unless the South cast aside all indecision, and set up a government for herself. The North already has the majority in the councils of the nation, and she is rapidly acquiring such a majority as will enable her to alter the Constitution so as to subserve her aggressive policy. In the Senate, that bulwark of Southern liberty, she is already in the majority; Minnesota, Oregon, and Kansas, will soon greatly augment that majority. In the House of Representatives, she has a majority of fifty-four out of two hundred and thirty-four members. Now, if the North, in less than ten years, adds four new States to her interests, while the South remains stationary, how long will it take her to acquire the requisite majority of two thirds to overturn the Constitution?

In order to answer this question, and fully to comprehend its importance, let us examine the resources of the North. She has Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Minnesota, and Washington, embracing an area of nearly a million of square miles, which, if divided into States of a hundred thousand square miles each, would form ten States. The South can expect no accession to her ranks from this vast domain. Kansas, to whom she might have looked for an ally, has declared against her. Minnesota and Oregon have likewise ranged under the Free State banner. Nebraska and Washington, together with all the States that may be carved out of them, will doubtless follow their example. The only hope of extension that the South has, is from Utah, New-Mexico, and Indian territories. Even this is but a feeble hope. Is it likely that the North, which has Europe in addition to her own population to draw her emigrants from, will permit us quietly to occupy these territories? Let the history of Kansas answer. Must we renew the disgraceful scenes enacted within her borders? Must we obtain by such struggles, that which is our natural right?

But admitting that such a struggle as that of Kansas is no more to be renewed; that both North and South are willing to let the natural tide of emigration determine the political condition of the territories; what then? What hope is there for the South? Emigration from the South cannot compete with that from the North, backed by the thousands that are yearly poured in from Europe. The natural consequence will follow, that Northern principles will predominate, and every new State will but serve to swell the power of the North.

Doubtless there are many in the South, who dissent from this view. There are those who think they discern the dawning of a brighter day for the South. They tell us that the people of the North are awakening to a just perception of our rights; that they are about to throw off the shackles of their political demagogues. But what guarantee have we of their abandonment of the policy so persistently followed for the last forty years? Having once tasted the sweets of power, they will not willingly relinquish it. If the last presidential election has any significance, we think the South can derive little consolation from it. In that election the Black Republican candidate received 114 electoral votes; what will he receive in 1860? We think he will receive enough to elect him. Will the South remain in the Union under a Black Republican president? Never! The day that witnesses the inauguration of a Black Republican president, will witness the dissolution of this Union!

It may also be argued that there is a large conservative body of the Northern people, who will maintain the rights of the South. There is, doubtless, such a body; but of what avail will they be to us, unless they are able to give expression to their sentiments in the halls of Congress, by electing suitable men? As long as they are in the minority the opposition will send men who will be adverse to our interests. Neither have we the assurance that this conservative minority will become, in time, the majority; on the contrary, we think it more probable they will decrease. At present, there are in the national legislature many Northern men who stand "shoulder to shoulder" with those from the South. We must not place too much reliance upon these, however; for they may desert us in the hour of our greatest need. Witness the course of Douglas upon the Kansas question. Here was a man who stood high in the confidence of the South, and who probably would have received the suffrages of her people at the next presidential election. When such men desert us, our confidence in our allies must necessarily be shaken. Doubtless

there are many high-toned men in the Northern delegation, who would scorn to play the part of a traitor; who *profess* to be our friends, and *are such*. As long as such men are in the national councils it may be well; but their places may be filled by others inimical to us. Thus we see that we must not depend too much upon our Northern allies.

Judging from the past, we cannot rely upon the promises of the North for the future. We gave our assent to the Missouri Compromise, thus relinquishing our right to a portion of the public domain, that we might peaceably enjoy the remainder. But we were not permitted quietly to reap the fruit of our sacrifices. When, in 1850, California applied for admission into the Union, instead of being admitted as a slaveholding State, according to the Missouri Compromise, she came in as a free State. Thus was the South robbed of 188,000 square miles of territory, for which she had freely poured out her treasure and her blood. Thus was the equality of the South in the Senate destroyed.

The next step of the North, in pursuance of her policy, was the famous Kansas-Nebraska Act, which, under the pretence of restoring to the South her just and equal right to the public territory, prepared the way for the final ascendancy of the North. This measure received the support of Southern representatives. So far as principle went, it was an act of justice toward us deserving of our support, as it admitted the *equal right* of the South, with the North, to all the public domain. But was not the adoption of this Kansas-Nebraska Act a "jumping from the *frying-pan* into the *fire*?" Under the Missouri Compact we had a *portion* of the public territory secured to us (at least for a time), against which the hordes of free-soil emigrants could not avail: by disannulling that compact, we cast from us our only hope of territorial extension. True, we lost California in spite of that agreement; but we are ourselves chargeable for it. If the united South had presented to the North the alternative of *California for the South, or Disunion*, she would have obtained her just right in the Union, or the issue, which sooner or later will be forced upon her, would have been met, and the problem of a Southern Confederacy, ere this, would have been solved.

When Senator Douglas introduced his Kansas-Nebraska Act, it received the support of Southern representatives, who regarded it as an acknowledgment of the principle for which the South has ever contended: *the equal right of the slaveholding with the non-slaveholding States to the public domain*. The act was passed and became the law of the land. The clouds

disappeared from the political horizon, and all became calm and serene. Peace once more shed her benignant beams over the land; Stephen A. Douglas, the prime mover in this scheme of pacification, became the leader of our Northern allies, and one of the foremost champions of the Democratic party.

But soon the tocsin of strife was heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Douglas Compromise proved to be but a short *truce*, instead of a *lasting peace*. The North organized her Aid Societies for the purpose of forcing free-soil emigration into Kansas, and thus wresting her from the South. Roused from her dreams of security, the South determined to meet the enemy with his own weapons. Emigrants were sent to Kansas to maintain our rights, and, if possible, secure her to the South. The war of sections here assumed a new and threatening aspect; armed bands were arrayed against each other; and a struggle impended, which threatened to shake the Union to its very foundations.

Happily, the strong arm of federal authority was stretched out to rescue the country from impending dissolution. Bloodshed was prevented, and the belligerents determined to appeal to the ballot-box. The constitution was submitted to the people for their ratification. The free-soil men refused to vote; the consequence was that a pro-slavery constitution was adopted by the pro-slavery party, under which Kansas applied for admission into the Union. The anti-slavery members of Congress refused her admittance. Douglas, the valiant champion of the South, deserts her now, in the hour of her need, and enlists under the free-soil banner. In the Senate, the South, aided by her Northern allies, triumphed; but in the House she was defeated. In this extremity, a *Compromise*, the usual resource, was agreed upon. The constitution must be referred to the people of Kansas. The free-soil party being in the majority, the constitution is rejected, and Kansas is lost to the *South!*

Such are the first fruits of the Kansas-Nebraska Act; by them we are taught to expect nothing in the future but submission to oppression. Emigration from the North will always exceed that from the South; Northern principles must preponderate, and each new State that comes into the Union, will but serve to swell the power of our oppressors, and forge tighter the chains of oppression upon the Southern people. Will the South submit? We think not.

From the foregoing facts we draw the following conclusion: that the South has nothing to expect from Northern forbearance while she remains in the Union. If she adheres to

the principles embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, the *equal right of the South with the North to the public territory*, the North, by her greater facilities for sending out emigrants, will prevent her from ever deriving any benefit from this adhesion to principle. If, on the other hand, she restores the Missouri Compromise, which would secure to her a *portion* of the common territory, she would do so at the sacrifice of principle. The advantage to be derived from such a measure, would prove only temporary. We could only prevent such States from *coming in* as free-soil; we could not prevent them from changing their constitutions as soon as they became sovereign States. The free-soilers being in the majority, as doubtless will be the case, they can change the political character of the States, and carry them against the South.

Thus, we see, that, turn where we will, we are thwarted. If we adhere to principle, we do so at the expense of power; if we sacrifice principle for power, it will prove but transitory.*

In view of all these facts, what hope is there for the South? Why should we desire longer to preserve the Union, which promises nothing but degradation and ruin? Why should we longer kiss the hand that smites us, and help it to drive the dagger into our bosoms? Perhaps we shall be taunted as *disunionists*. Well, be it so; if disunion be a desire to free ourselves from the yoke of bondage—to insure that liberty for which our fathers bled—then do we glory in the name of *disunionists*!

Every consideration of duty and of interest calls upon the South to dissolve her connection with the North. A confederacy of the Southern States would become one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth. She has all the elements for forming a mighty nation. She now embraces within her limits a territory of 850,000 square miles, capable of sustaining a population of 100,000,000, with only half the density of that of Great Britain. Her agricultural wealth is unrivalled, consisting of articles of vital importance to the civilized world, the loss of one of which, would plunge the world into almost inextricable confusion! She produces cotton, tobacco, rice, and cane sugar; staples peculiar to herself, which the North cannot produce. What staple does the North

* The foregoing remarks were written before the results of the recent elections at the North became known. From the returns I see no reason to change the views here expressed, but rather a confirmation of them.

produce that the South cannot? Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and hay, are all produced at the South, to a greater or less extent. The agricultural productions of the South for the year 1850, were fully equal to those of the North. We are prepared to prove this assertion by figures, gathered from the last census.

PRODUCTS.	SOUTHERN STATES.		NORTHERN STATES.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, lbs.	987,626,000	\$108,638,000	.....	.....
Rice, lbs.	215,313,000	7,535,000	.....	.....
Tobacco, lbs.	185,000,000	18,500,000	14,752,000	\$1,475,000
Cane sugar, lbs.	247,577,000	14,854,000	.....	.....
Maple sugar, lbs.	2,088,000	125,000	32,161,000	1,929,000
Molasses, galls.	12,700,000	3,810,000	1,286,000	386,000
Corn, bush.	349,057,000	139,622,000	242,618,000	97,047,000
Wheat, bush.	27,910,000	25,119,000	72,057,000	64,851,000
Oats, bush.	49,891,000	18,709,000	96,590,000	36,221,000
Rye, bush.	1,613,000	1,451,000	12,574,000	11,316,000
Irish potatoes, bush.	7,733,000	3,093,000	57,907,000	23,162,000
Sweet potatoes, bush.	37,145,000	14,858,000	1,122,000	448,000
Hay, tons	1,140,000	11,400,000	12,698,000	126,980,000
		\$369,714,000		\$363,815,000

When we take into consideration the difference in the population of the two sections, the production of the South greatly exceeds that of the North. The population of the fifteen Southern or slaveholding States, in 1850, amounted, in round numbers, to 9,664,000, while that of the North amounted to 13,434,000. This gives a production of \$38 for every man, woman, and child, in the South, against \$27 for each individual in the North. There are, of course, many other products not enumerated, which will not, however, materially alter the table given above. We think these figures should convince any reasonable person, either North or South, of the value of the South.

Some one may meet us here with the objection that this is not a fair comparison between the two sections; that the South is essentially *agricultural*, and her wealth consists principally of the fruits of the earth; while the North is an *agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial power*. Granted; but what principally has created and still fosters the cotton manufactures and commerce of the North? Is it not the *agriculture of the South*? Some men will not be convinced without the *figures are produced*; we will therefore annex the

statistics of the exports of the Union, from 1821 to 1855 inclusive.

YEAR.	Southern Products Exported, 1821 - 1855.				Northern products exported 1821 - 1855.
	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Total Amount.	Sundries.
1821....	\$20,157,000	\$5,798,000	\$1,494,000	\$27,449,000	\$13,300,000
1822....	24,035,000	6,360,000	1,553,000	31,968,000	14,665,000
1823....	20,445,000	6,437,000	1,820,000	28,702,000	14,929,000
1824....	21,947,000	5,059,000	1,882,000	28,888,000	17,011,000
1825....	36,846,000	6,288,000	1,925,000	45,059,000	15,879,000
1826....	25,025,000	5,557,000	1,917,000	32,499,000	15,764,000
1827....	29,359,000	6,816,000	2,343,000	38,518,000	15,208,000
1828....	22,487,000	5,480,000	2,620,000	30,587,000	15,148,000
1829....	26,675,000	5,185,000	2,514,000	34,374,000	16,601,000
1830....	29,674,000	5,833,000	1,986,000	37,493,000	16,766,000
1831....	25,289,000	5,184,000	2,016,000	32,489,000	21,776,000
1832....	31,724,000	6,295,000	2,152,000	40,171,000	16,016,000
1833....	36,191,000	6,044,000	2,744,000	44,979,000	19,601,000
1834....	49,448,000	6,923,000	2,122,000	58,493,000	16,878,000
1835....	64,961,000	8,608,000	2,210,000	75,779,000	19,802,000
1836....	71,284,000	10,494,000	2,548,000	84,326,000	16,085,000
1837....	63,240,000	6,223,000	2,309,000	71,772,000	21,128,000
1838....	61,556,000	7,969,000	1,721,000	71,246,000	17,290,000
1839....	61,238,000	10,449,000	2,460,000	74,147,000	21,209,000
1840....	63,870,000	10,697,000	1,942,000	76,509,000	27,652,000
1841....	54,330,000	13,450,000	2,010,000	69,790,000	26,589,000
1842....	47,593,000	10,066,000	1,907,000	59,566,000	24,072,000
1843....	49,119,000	4,929,000	1,625,000	55,673,000	16,644,000
1844....	54,063,000	8,933,000	2,182,000	65,178,000	24,890,000
1845....	51,739,000	8,008,000	2,160,000	61,907,000	26,213,000
1846....	42,767,000	9,174,000	2,564,000	54,505,000	36,666,000
1847....	53,415,000	7,901,000	3,605,000	64,921,000	75,635,000
1848....	61,998,000	8,119,000	2,331,000	72,448,000	48,477,000
1849....	66,396,000	6,417,000	2,569,000	75,382,000	47,324,000
1850....	71,984,000	10,599,000	2,631,000	85,214,000	36,453,000
1851....	112,915,000	10,362,000	2,170,000	124,847,000	37,541,000
1852....	87,657,000	11,348,000	2,471,000	101,476,000	39,716,000
1853....	109,456,000	12,990,000	1,657,000	124,103,000	49,735,000
1854....	93,596,000	11,566,000	2,634,000	107,796,000	84,314,000
1855....	88,143,000	16,212,000	1,717,000	106,072,000	63,957,000
	\$1,829,922,000	\$287,793,000	\$76,511,000	\$2,194,226,000	\$990,964,000

Thus, it will be seen, the South, in thirty-five years, contributed \$2,194,226,000 to the exports of the country, against \$990,964,000 contributed by the North; being more than two to one. It must be borne in mind that the exports of the South were from cotton, tobacco, and rice, alone, and everything else has been credited to the North in the above table. It is evident that the South must have exported a large portion of the articles credited to the North; we think one fourth at least. Deduct this one fourth from the exports of the North and add them to those of the South, and the latter will overbalance the former more than three to one. Of the exports attributed to the North \$92,189,000 are for *Southern Cotton* manufactured by the North.

In 1850, there were consumed in the Union, 641,240 bales of cotton, of which the North took 526,980 bales, valued at \$29,871,332. The capital invested amounted to \$64,361,775 at the North alone; value of products, \$52,502,853. What would become of this interest, if the supply of Southern cotton should be cut off? What would become of the immense mercantile marine of the country? What would become of the great metropolis, New-York? The ships would rot at her docks; grass would grow in Wall street and Broadway; and the glory of New-York, like that of Babylon and Rome, would be numbered with the things that are past!

In view of these facts, so pregnant with good for the South, what doubt can exist of the practicability of a Southern Confederacy? In cotton she possesses a weapon more formidable than all the inventions of modern warfare. England will ever be held in check by this model king; for she dare not risk revolution at home, by depriving millions of her people of their support. The North would be compelled to compete on equal terms with her in supplying us with cotton manufactures, for then there would be no protective tariff to foster Northern manufactures at the expense of the South.

The difficulty of uniting the Southern States in a Confederacy, is another stumbling-block in the way of some Southerners. This appears to us but a feeble obstacle. If the South is so attached to the Union as to suffer many wrongs rather than dissolve it, and is willing to abide by the present Constitution, or rather by that which our fathers framed, certainly she cannot object to adopt its principles in the event of a Southern Confederacy. Certain alterations may be rendered necessary by the different state of things; but the groundwork will remain intact. Southern statesmen will have a far easier task than did the sages who framed the present Constitution. They will have the advantages of witnessing the working of our republican system, and be able to correct its errors.

Let the South but be convinced of her ability to sustain herself out of the Union, and disunion, which to too many is now a bugbear, will be looked upon with complacency. Let the South but be united, and she will be able to bid defiance to the North, take her destiny in her own hands, and go forth a queen among the nations of the earth.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1.—MANAGEMENT OF COTTON ESTATES.

On several occasions we have given to our readers the rules and regulations adopted by our largest cotton and sugar planters in the management of their estates. The following "Hints and Observations" are by a Mississippi planter, and we are indebted for them to Messrs. Bloomfield, Steel & Co. of New-Orleans:

MANAGER: You have engaged me your entire services for the year, no portion of which are you justified in taking away by company, or absenting yourself, going to town or gatherings—for two important reasons: one, your time belongs to me; the other, your place is with the negroes. You then know what and how they are doing their work, and they will not be liable to be punished the next day for work which *you may think they could have done*; by being with them, you may see the reason why they could not, or by a timely urging of them to their duty, avoid the necessity of punishment. By close attention to the interests of your employer, and the determination, under no circumstances, to neglect the same, you may assuredly expect to raise yourself, not only in his estimation, but of all those needing the services of a good manager.

TREATMENT OF NEGROES.—You are not allowed to take hold of the negroes to whip them, nor to beat them with sticks or clubs, or in any other manner than the most usual with the assistance of the driver and the other negroes.

If he starts to run, and the other negroes will not stop him for you, let him go.

I wish them well fed, and clothed suitable for all the seasons, and not unreasonably exposed to the weather, and moderately but steadily worked. My object being more for a fair crop than a large one; in order to accomplish this, it will be necessary for you to have, at all times, your work, for days ahead, carved out—not only for fair but for foul weather; and above all, the best and most suitable tools in readiness, so there need not be one moment's delay. And the better to arrange this, you must have a place for everything and keep everything in its place.

One other thing I wish distinctly understood, my negroes are allowed to lay their complaints and grievances before me—of the justice and the remedy I will judge. To punish them for this, I will deem an insult to me, and you may consider your dismissal in preparation, and notice thereof will be given.

QUARTER.—Do you examine each cabin, to see if all are comfortable? Are the houses clean; also the yards and under the cabins? Do they keep their bedding and clothes clean, and have they mosquito bars? Have they plenty of wood, convenient to use in bad weather? Are the fireplaces and chimney-backs in good order? Are all the cisterns full of water, and the pumps in good working order? Be sure this is the case on the 15th day of March, then turn the gutters off, but so they will not be injured, but ready for use any moment. A full supply of pure water will go far to insure health, and under no circumstances should what is called seepage water be used.

HOSPITAL.—Are all your medicines fresh and suitable for all cases? Do you keep them corked, so they will not become worthless, and are all in their place? Have you the house suitable for all seasons, both for the men and the women? And do you visit the sick three times a day in all cases, and in bad ones do you keep a special nurse, in addition to calling in a physician? Prompt attention and good nursing will arrest many diseases that would otherwise prove fatal.

CHILDREN.—Their house must be comfortable; their nurse must be always with them; they must have plenty of suitable food in addition to meat, bread, vegetables, and broth, molasses and buttermilk, and at all times suitably clothed for the season. The mothers must not be overtaken, but allowed full time to

give them proper care and attention, and, if possible, arrange their work near the quarter. This will save the risk of overheating in walking to and from.

Stocks.—How many stock cattle have you? How many cows and calves? What attention do you give them, and what arrangements have you for their protection? How many sheep have you, and where do they range, and have you any shelter for their protection? How many stock hogs have you? How many sows and pigs have you, and how do you take care of them? Have you shelters to protect them from the rain and storms? Do you give them corn once a day, and do you give hulled cotton seed regularly each day to all your hogs? Good shelters for all your stock, kept clean and dry, will protect them against the cold and sleet of winter, and enable them to make a vigorous growth in the spring.

Mules.—Do you crush your feed for them, corn and cob, and keep rock salt by them all the time? How many currycombs have you, and are they used? Have they free access to water, and how often do you feed them? Do you ever put copperas or sulphur in their troughs? Have they any pasture to run on when not at work? Are they well protected from the weather, and have you good racks and troughs for their food? A few acres in rye or winter oats, and the occasionally steaming their food, will go far to keep them in good order, and save your corn at least twenty-five per cent.

Work-Shops.—Have you sufficient shelter and house-room for all your tools, wagons, carts, &c., and do you keep them in places? Have you plenty of well-seasoned timber, suitable for all your farm work during the next twelve months, to wit: plow-beams, plow-handles, harrows, wagon-bodies, axletrees, spokes, hounds, fellies, and hubs? Have you suitable iron, for all work, three months ahead, and have you the work under way for the season just ahead of you? Do you know how many collars, hames, trace-chains and back-bands you have, and are all in their place, ready for use when called for? Have you made out a list of all the farm implements and tools you have during the last three months, and do you know the tools, such as axes, wedges, hoes, &c., each negro has, and how he lost or disposed of the last ones he had? Are the boxes in any of your wagons or carts loose? Are the tires loose on any of them? Do the hind wheels follow in the track of the front wheels? The old adage, "a stitch in time," fully applies to the care of all farm implements and the economy of their use.

Farm Work.—Have you examined all your ditches since the last rain, to see if they are opened all the way to the outlets? If there is any trash or drift in them there is obstruction at some point, else they would keep themselves clean. Did you go out immediately after the last rain, to see if all your ditches were drawing, and did you notice any basins of water, from which a water furrow would lead off the water to a ditch? There is no use attempting to make a crop on land partially covered with water for days. Vegetation cannot go on and no prosperous growth can take place until the dry spell in the summer comes, which may be too late for maturity. Have you examined the machinery of your gin stands, and did you, at the close of last season, take out the brushes and hang them up where rats and mice could not reach, and so cover up the stand that it would not be filled with dust, and did you assure yourself, long before their being called into use, that all were in order? And, above all, were your baskets and sacks and all other work in readiness at the beginning of cotton-picking time?

CONTRACT WITH OVERSEER.—Whereas, the undersigned is about to enter into an arrangement with A—— B—— for the management of his plantation in —— county; it is expressly agreed and understood, that the undersigned is to use his best exertions and all his time and energy, not only in the making of the crop, but in the care and attention to the negroes, property and stock, in accordance with the instructions now given in the foregoing suggestions, or that may be given from time to time, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, for the period of time from the —— of —— to the —— or at the rate of —— dollars per month, if this agreement be dissolved sooner than the time specified, of which a notice of —— days must be given by each party.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name.

2.—SOUTHERN TOBACCO CONVENTION.

A committee of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society recommends a convention of the producers and buyers of tobacco, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 25th of May next, which is the day fixed for awarding premiums to the growers of the best tobacco, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. The design is to bring the producers and purchasers together, in order to an interchange of opinions. The agriculturists may learn what grades are best suited to the market, and will meet the most ready sale. The *Louisville Journal*, speaking of the great commercial importance of the staple, says that the value of raw tobacco, exported from the United States to Great Britain, was over \$3,500,000, in 1855, and during the first half of the present century, that country collected import duties on it to the enormous aggregate of over \$570,000,000. The total value of our exports of tobacco in 1857 was \$20,662,772, and in 1858 amounted to \$19,409,882. During the first nine months of 1857, the import revenue, derived by France from it, was over \$25,000,000; four fifths of which were exported from the United States. The *Cyclopedia of Commerce* says, that tobacco, next to salt, is probably the article most consumed by men. In one form or another, but most generally in the form of fume or smoke, there is no climate in which it is not consumed, and no nationality that has not adopted it. To put down its use has equally baffled legislators and moralists, and, in the words of Pope, on a higher subject, it may be said to be partaken of "by saint, by savage, and by sage." The average consumption, per head, of male population over eighteen years of age, in some countries, seems almost fabulous. In the German States, included in the operations of the Zollverein and the Steuerverein, it reaches from nine and three fourths to twelve and a half pounds; in Holland, and Belgium, and Denmark, to eight or nine pounds. The advance cost of tobacco is shown from the fact, that in 1842 we exported 150,710 hhds., at an average cost of \$60 11, and in 1857 only 156,848, at the average value per hhd. of \$132 40.

3.—THE LARGE COTTON PLANTERS

Not long since, a paragraph was published, giving some account of the cotton crop of Col. Bond, of Georgia, which amounted last year to 2,100 bales, and was the largest sent to market by any planter of that State. A *Vidalia* correspondent of the *Free Trader* (Natchez), contrasts the planters of Mississippi and Louisiana with the Georgia celebrity as follows:

There are half a dozen planters in Concordia parish and Louisiana, as also many more in Mississippi, that make a higher mark than this. Not to make a thing invidious, the name of A. V. Davis, Esq., of Concordia parish, who makes all his cotton there, chalks up several hundred bales above the Georgia planter, so does L. R. Marshall, Esq., in the State of Louisiana, raising in that State alone, more than three thousand five hundred bales; so is John Routh, Esq., of Hard Times, full as much if not more; so did Frederick Stanton, Esq., but a few weeks deceased, raise twenty-eight hundred bales the present year—all in Concordia parish—and even more than this figure in 1855—all in Louisiana; and there are numerous others that come up, or nearly so, to the Georgia highest knot. For instance, L. R. Marshall, residence at Natchez, a planter in three States, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, is more than a four-thousand-bale producer; so is Dr. Stephen Duncan more than a three-thousand-bale grower in the State of Mississippi, besides being an opulent planter of Louisiana—more than four thousand bales in all.

The great estates of the two princely planters of this region, the late Samuel Davis and Francis Surget, Esq., always produced from three to five thousand bales each, until their deaths divided the estates between the heirs.

4.—PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

GREAT AND INCREASING PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH AND THE BRILLIANT FUTURE WHICH IS OPENING UPON HER.

The following is from the *United States Economist*, and will be read with interest by our planters:

The increase of the use of cotton for human clothing, is observable in the following table of the average quantity taken by each country of Europe per week, for several years:

AVERAGE WEEKLY CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

Countries.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
France	7,077	7,173	10,575	9,018	8,500	9,211	10,115	8,596	....
Belgium	1,134	1,115	1,634	1,538	1,346	1,211	1,538	1,096	....
Holland	1,038	1,038	1,365	1,173	1,653	1,711	1,903	1,883	....
Germany	1,653	2,115	2,442	2,769	3,981	4,057	4,750	4,142	....
Trieste	2,288	2,211	2,596	1,981	1,788	1,653	1,865	1,449	....
Genoa, Naples, &c.	558	596	942	990	807	1,096	2,115	1,730	....
Spain	1,481	1,768	1,826	1,634	1,788	2,192	2,346	1,730	....
Russia, Norway, &c.	2,923	2,923	4,057	4,000	2,577	2,404	4,423	3,846	....
Total on the Continent	18,152	18,939	25,437	23,093	22,440	23,535	29,055	24,465	....
Add Great Britain.	29,125	31,988	35,790	36,613	37,829	40,403	41,985	39,065	41,333
European consumption per week	47,277	50,927	61,227	59,706	60,269	63,938	71,042	63,530	....

The rise was rapid on the Continent, as well as in England, in 1850, 1851, and 1852, under the stimulus of gold and fine crops. The rise was 30 per cent. in those years, nearly equal to 730,000 bales per annum. This figure underwent a slight reaction on the Continent, under the rise in food in the following year, and in France during the Russian war, accompanied as it was, by dear food, but the quantity taken again increased, and reached a high figure in 1856, when the aggregate quantity taken was 71,042 bales per week, or, in round numbers, 3,700,000 bales per annum, being 10,000 bales, or 17 per cent. per week, more than the maximum of 1852. At that rate the demand for cotton doubles every six years, but that was an exceptional year. The panic of 1857 carried the figures back to those of 1855. From 1852 to 1857 the circumstances of dear food and war expenditure seemed to interfere with the use of cotton. Those circumstances are now removed, and the quantity of cotton taken by England in 1858 was nearly as large as that taken by her in 1856. Should peace now be preserved on the Continent, the use of cotton will be carried more rapidly to high figures than ever before, particularly in Germany and Holland. Of the quantity taken by Great Britain, a large portion returns to the countries whence it came. India in her best days never sells so much cotton as she buys, and will never be able to make her production of the raw material to keep pace with her demand for goods, and the same fact is true of all producing countries except the United States, whence alone the countries of Europe can draw a supply to meet their growing wants. The United States produce a large surplus of cotton, but they are the largest cotton consumers in the world, taking more weight of cotton annually per head than any other nation, and the same remark applies to all clothing material. The stock of cotton on hand, at the close of 1858, in England, was smaller than at the close of any year since 1840, being but 461,980 bales. The average for the last six years was 655,000 bales. The United States supply this year will be very large—a maximum crop. The average increase of the supply for a series of years is, however, far below the above figures of consumption. The average quantity taken in England and on the Continent, for three years, ending with 1852, was 53,000 bales per week, and the average for three years ending with 1857, was 66,000 bales per week, being an increase of 25 per cent. per annum, while the United States crop has increased in no such proportion. On the Continent of Europe, the average for the three years

ending with 1852, was 22,000 bales per week, and for the three years ending with 1857, was 28,000 bales per week, an increase of 40 per cent., or 420,000 bales per annum, dependent entirely upon the United States for its future. These are results which point to a very extraordinary state of affairs in the Southern States. They are the only sources of supply for an article which has become indispensable to meet the demands for clothing, growing each more urgent in Europe in the double ratio of growing numbers, and increasing ability to buy clothing. This fact has for several years back manifested itself in a manner to send up the price of cotton and hands in a remarkable manner. The stock of cotton, which in England accumulated annually from 584,000 bales in 1840, to 1,200,000 bales in 1845, has since, under increasing supplies, dwindled to 461,980 bales, and the average price of cotton that, with a crop in 1845, of 2,400,000 bales was 6c., rose to 12½c. on a crop of 3,527,000 bales in 1856. The prosperity of the South has already attracted the attention of the Northern dealers and manufacturers, who have overrun that section of the country with drummers and agents, soliciting business on such terms as are likely to be productive of an immense debt. This Southern prosperity has also had a great political influence. Already the tone of the "plunder party press" is quite subdued—the free-soil North-west being bankrupt, pecuniary interests are attracted to the section that pays best, and the scheming of political adventurers suffers modification to suit the times. The advancing price of cotton and hands may tend to some new mode of production. If field hands can raise cotton in certain sections to yield a profit at 6c., other labor may seek the profit when the price is 12a20c. If the cultivation of cotton, through the large demand for it, should hold out such large profits as a proximate price of 20c. would indicate, it will attract to it great numbers of cultivators who may not be able to command hands. In any event it would seem to be impossible to limit the supply to the rule which now governs it, viz., the natural increase of hands. Either the latter must be multiplied by other means, or their operation supplanted by other industrials.

5.—THE GUANO TRADE OF PERU.

The government of Peru sold from the Chincha Islands, during the year 1858, guano to the amount of 266,709 tons. This sold at the ports of Europe and America, where it was delivered, for about fifteen million dollars; and deducting \$3,000,000 for the freight, this leaves \$12,000,000 received by the Peruvian government and their agents from the sales. The freight of the last year has averaged about \$11 a ton. It is now \$10, or less. At one time the freight was as high as \$30 a ton.

The annexed statement from the *Lima Comercia*, gives the amount of guano shipped during the year 1858:

	No. of Ships.	Tons of Guano.
England and the Continent	190.....	151,333
Spain	37.....	27,160
France	45.....	25,545
Australia	3.....	1,523
Barbadoes.....	6.....	2,667
United States	52.....	51,253
Mauritius	13.....	7,228
Total.....	346.....	266,709

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1.—SOUTHERN DIRECT TRADE.

The Paris (France) "*Patrie*" rejoices over the idea of a proposed Commercial connection between the Southern States and the French Empire; regarding these States to be, by their traditions, etc., the French part of the Union, as the Northern States constitute the English. This is the idea of the "*Patrie*." Its language is as follows:

"As is well known, the Central and Southern States are the productive States of the Union. They possess the raw materials. They yield the rich staples of cotton, tobacco and grain; ores, principally copper, are plentiful, and from their magnificent forests is taken the finest timber for ship-building. How is it, then, that with natural riches so numerous, they have been to the present day superseded by the Northern States, which have, so to speak, monopolized all the trade of the Union? There are two causes; the less enterprising and active character of the inhabitants of the Centre and South, and the want of easy and connecting roads to allow them to export their products in a direct manner. They have only one important *debouche* on the Gulf of Mexico, through New Orleans, which the Mississippi river and its many tributaries connect with the interior.

"In the North, on the contrary, we see the industrious spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race bring forth wonders of activity. There were dug the first canals and built the first railroads. Mills, forges, and manufactures are multiplying. All the industrial and commercial forces seem to concentrate in those States which forward to New-York the greater part of the products of the Union. Thanks to those resources, the prosperity of that city is increasing with an incredible rapidity. New-York becomes the centre of all enterprises; she attracts all the funds and stocks; she is the general *entrepot* and the great distributor of the merchandizes of the United States. There is their real *maison-de-commerce*, and there flock from all points of the globe steamers and sailing-ships. New-York can now vie with the wealthiest towns of the world, and her population has reached the figure of 800,000.

"But already, during the last few years, this relation of the Central and Southern States has been modified; the spirit of enterprise has been awakened there. They have understood that they would be dependent on the North, not only commercially, but even politically, as long as they could not rely upon themselves, and they are now putting their shoulders to the work. With their own resources, they have created immense ways of communication. Canals have been dug, soon to unite Chesapeake Bay to the largest rivers of the interior; numerous roads have been cut, railways are spreading in all directions, and reaching to all the harbors of the bay. The greatest railroad in the world, starting from Norfolk and Richmond, after crossing the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, drives, in a straight line, through Memphis, Cincinnati, and St Louis, Missouri, up to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Ere long it will stretch out to San Francisco, receive and carry all the products of America to both ends of the vast continent—that is, to Norfolk and San Francisco—thus connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

"Witnessing the results so far obtained, and promising the brightest future, they were led to the following natural reasoning: Why should they remain tributaries to New-York for the export of their own products, whilst they possess, on the Chesapeake Bay, the magnificent port of Norfolk, opposite Portsmouth, the military harbor and the most extensive dock-yard of the United States? Between New-York and New-Orleans, for more than 2500 miles, Norfolk is the only accessible port for ships of great tonnage. Canals and railroads connect her to the Central and Southern States, of which she is the natural mart by her geographical position, just as New York is for the Northern States and New-Orleans for some States of the South. Why, then, continue to submit to the exigencies of New-York? Why direct products to that port, with considerable expenses for transit, landing, storage, and transporting from one ship to another? The distance from the growing districts to New-York is not less than 1250 miles. To the expenses of the transit must be added the fees for brokerage, commission, etc. What is the good of a costly and distant medium, which can

be actually spared? Would it not be more commodious and advantageous to bring all the merchandize to Norfolk, and establish direct communications by sea with Europe, and especially with France?

"These ideas, propounded by a few practical men, have gained ground very rapidly. Numerous pamphlets have been published, meetings held in many important towns, and those manifestations, in spite of the efforts of New-York to repress them, have met with general response. A few months ago, the principal manufacturers and the Presidents of the railroads of the Central and Southern States convened at Bristol, Va., on the boundaries of Tennessee and Kentucky, in order to send to Europe a delegate with the special charge of making some agreement with the ship builders and the *chambres de commerce*. Mr. Ballard Preston, former Secretary of the Navy under President Taylor, was entrusted with that mission. After visiting England, Mr. Ballard Preston examined the harbors of the French coast. He was struck with the position of St. Nazaire, situated at the mouth of the Loire, sheltered from all danger, and connected with all the railroads of Europe by means of the Orleans railway, which surrounds her docks with a belt of rails, and puts her in direct communication with all the central places of consumption and production. He thought St. Nazaire fulfilled all the desiderata for a connecting point to a trans-Atlantic line between the centre of France and the centre of the United States; such a line, merely for trade, would be of great service to both countries, by feeding their manufactories with exchanged goods, whilst it would do no harm to the postal lines already established, since the latter are mostly intended for mails and passengers.

"Proposals made for that purpose to the Orleans Company have been accepted, and followed by a proposed contract for the formation of a company whose object would be the establishment of a line of steamers between Norfolk and St. Nazaire. The project was ratified by the Virginia Legislature; the question is, then, pretty well advanced. But it is requisite to obtain a subsidy from the Federal Government, and such is the aim of the proposition which is shortly to be laid before Congress."

2.—OUR CITY BANKS.

COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, JANUARY 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

1856.	Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
New-York,.....	\$95,114,060..	\$10,788,099..	\$7,941,946..	\$80,438,627
Philadelphia,.....	24,966,686..	4,101,478..	5,063,585..	14,638,855
Boston,.....	51,234,102..	3,519,123..	7,670,446..	14,167,256
Baltimore,....	16,500,827..	2,825,742..	3,391,431..	6,736,396
New-Orleans,.....	16,289,239..	8,583,008..	6,518,282..	14,438,614
Total,.....	\$204,104,994	\$29,827,450	\$30,482,698	\$139,418,748
1857.				
New-York,.....	\$108,527,429..	\$10,392,428..	\$8,387,167..	\$87,396,664
Philadelphia,.....	26,000,479..	3,473,248..	5,422,151..	17,723,323
Boston,.....	53,744,058..	3,881,492..	7,252,217..	15,910,287
Baltimore,.....	18,704,952..	2,998,876..	3,395,643..	7,765,867
New-Orleans,.....	20,618,363..	6,625,108..	8,987,676..	14,569,480
Total,.....	\$227,595,280	\$27,371,151	\$33,444,858	\$143,365,541
1858.				
New-York.....	\$110,588,354..	\$11,530,000..	\$7,232,332..	\$93,589,149
Philadelphia.....	21,657,152..	5,987,597..	2,647,399..	13,422,318
Boston.....	51,918,900..	8,259,500..	5,477,500..	20,136,400
Baltimore.....	17,802,695..	2,169,517..	3,058,643..	6,082,007
New-Orleans.....	16,157,998..	10,070,576..	7,068,449..	16,974,049
Total.....	\$218,125,998	\$57,973,190	\$25,484,323	\$150,203,913

1855.				
New-York	\$149,538,000..	\$28,400,000..	\$7,930,000..	92,826,000
Philadelphia	26,451,000..	6,063,000..	2,741,000..	17,049,000
Boston	60,069,000..	8,584,000..	6,543,000..	22,357,000
Baltimore	17,960,000..	2,717,000..	2,972,000..	7,520,000
New-Orleans	28,860,000..	16,258,000..	9,094,000..	21,832,000

Total \$261,878,000 \$81,986,000 \$29,280,000 \$161,594,000

We see from these statements that the increase or decrease of specie in the several cities has been as follows :

	1857 to 1858		1858 to 1859	
	Increase, per cent.	Decrease, per cent.	Increase, per cent.	Decrease, per cent.
New-York	203	..	..	10
Philadelphia	54	..	..	..
Boston	113	..	2	..
Baltimore .....	..	30	23	..
New-Orleans	11	..	51	..

Taking the aggregate of the two years, however, would show the greatest of specie in New-York city.

3.—COMPARATIVE TARIFF REVENUES.

NATIONAL REVENUE DERIVED FROM TEN LEADING ARTICLES IN EACH COUNTRY.

	France.	Great Britain	Zollverein.	Spain.	United States
Sugar	60,359,929	136,663,025	13,385,232	6,507,797	47,555,462
Coffee	23,680,140	14,009,175	21,562,519	..	..
Cotton	19,850,594	..	..	2,569,203	..
Iron	9,596,730	..	8,698,957	1,454,375	23,241,653
Coal	9,071,789	..	..	1,937,108	..
Wool	8,595,061	..	..	..	..
Linen .....	..	..	..	1,243,237	..
Oil	5,674,444	..	..	..	..
Hides and Leather .....	..	..	..	..	9,967,285
Cocoa	2,702,600	..	..	3,965,830	..
Cheese .....	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits	2,500,173	..	..	..	21,841,732
Stockfish .....	..	..	..	5,974,026	..
Boats	206,817	..	..	..	..
Apparel .....	..	..	..	..	..
Tea .....	..	138,456,050	..	..	..
Rice .....	..	..	3,348,150	..	..
Tobacco .....	..	180,240,650	8,745,495	..	9,705,094
Animals .....	..	..	..	..	..
Wine .....	..	51,843,375	6,104,025	..	6,750,843
Machinery .....	..	..	..	..	..
Lumber .....	..	14,469,175	..	..	..
Hardware .....	..	..	1,890,705	..	11,843,912
Grain .....	..	12,210,075	..	..	..
Raisins .....	..	7,814,450	..	..	..
Macaroni .....	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware .....	..	..	..	..	..
Salt .....	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton yarn .....	..	..	5,968,702	..	..
Cottons .....	..	..	..	3,124,209	22,538,902
Silks .....	..	7,746,800	3,088,741	1,975,834	43,297,288
Woolens .....	..	..	3,074,410	4,512,919	47,485,063
Total in France	143,494,283	577,930,950	75,463,993	33,281,653	251,580,472
Total customs	178,636,311	605,171,100	98,986,687	50,535,541	333,918,315
Per cent. 10 articles	80.3	97.9	77.	65.8	75.2

In Russia the ten articles which give seventy-two out of one hundred and four millions revenue are sugar, coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, wine, salt, cottons, silks, and woollens.

In Holland 3,767,000 out of 5,960,000 francs are given by iron, tea, tobacco, machinery, hardware, earthenware, cotton yarns, cottons, silks, woollens, &c.

4.—IMPORT, STOCK AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

	1857.					1858.						
	U. States.	Brazil.	W. I.	E. I.	Egypt.	Total.	U. States.	Brazil.	W. I.	E. I.	Egypt.	Total.
Stock 1st January..... bales..	260,000	35,000	2,000	109,000	32,000	439,000	311,000	39,000	11,000	329,000	26,000	629,000
Import to 31st December												
Great Britain.....	1,482,000	168,000	11,000	680,000	70,000	2,417,000	1,863,000	108,000	7,000	361,000	109,000	2,443,000
France.....	384,000	8,000	17,000	39,000	29,000	484,000	484,000	7,000	14,000	26,000	23,000	564,000
Belgium.....	32,000	.....	.....	30,000	.....	62,000	31,000	.....	.....	18,000	1,000	51,000
Holland.....	57,000	.....	2,000	49,000	.....	108,000	56,000	.....	4,000	30,000	.....	90,000
Germany.....	112,000	2,000	7,000	70,000	.....	191,000	191,000	2,000	8,000	132,000	.....	253,000
Trieste.....	20,000	2,000	.....	28,000	27,000	77,000	26,000	1,000	.....	25,000	27,000	79,000
Genoa.....	39,000	.....	1,000	24,000	1,000	65,000	39,000	1,000	.....	6,000	.....	40,000
Spain.....	72,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	82,000	95,000	11,000	.....	2,000	.....	108,000
Bales.....	2,208,000	190,000	38,000	920,000	130,000	3,456,000	2,715,000	128,000	34,000	606,000	157,000	3,640,000
• Deduct intermediate shipments.....	38,000	.....	.....	182,000	.....	220,000	45,000	2,000	.....	140,000	.....	187,000
Bales.....	2,170,000	190,000	38,000	738,000	130,000	3,266,000	2,670,000	126,000	34,000	460,000	157,000	3,447,000
Add stock from above.....	260,000	35,000	2,000	109,000	32,000	439,000	311,000	39,000	11,000	229,000	26,000	629,000
Total supply.....	2,430,000	225,000	40,000	847,000	163,000	3,705,000	2,981,000	165,000	45,000	689,000	183,000	4,073,000
Deduct stock 31st December.....	311,000	39,000	11,000	229,000	26,000	626,000	412,000	27,000	6,000	72,000	40,000	557,000
Total deliveries.....	2,119,000	186,000	29,000	608,000	137,000	3,076,000	2,569,000	138,000	39,000	627,000	140,000	3,516,000
DELIVERIES.												
In Great Britain.....	1,253,000	155,000	7,000	392,000	84,000	1,991,000	1,630,000	118,000	11,000	322,000	90,000	2,175,000
France.....	377,000	7,000	14,000	23,000	26,000	447,000	444,000	6,000	16,000	22,000	20,000	517,000
Belgium.....	39,000	.....	.....	28,000	.....	67,000	31,000	.....	.....	21,000	1,000	63,000
Holland.....	53,000	.....	2,000	43,000	.....	98,000	58,000	.....	3,000	40,000	.....	101,000
Germany.....	108,000	1,000	5,000	65,000	.....	179,000	112,000	3,000	9,000	141,000	.....	205,000
Trieste.....	21,000	2,000	.....	25,000	27,000	75,000	28,000	1,000	.....	28,000	24,000	81,000
Genoa.....	37,000	.....	1,000	17,000	.....	55,000	41,000	1,000	.....	14,000	1,000	47,000
Spain.....	74,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	90,000	104,000	7,000	.....	1,000	.....	112,000
Surplus of Exp. Great Britain.....	67,000	5,000	.....	45,000	.....	117,000	112,000	8,000	.....	28,000	7,000	155,000
Total deliveries.....	2,119,000	186,000	29,000	608,000	137,000	3,076,000	2,569,000	138,000	39,000	627,000	140,000	3,516,000
Prices of Middling Orleans, Jan. 1.....	7 1/2	Dec.	31.	6 1/4	7 1/2		Jan. 1.	6 1/4	Dec.	31.	7 1/2	

IMPORT, STOCK AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE—(continued).

	1857.				1858.			
	U. States.	Brazil.	W. I.	E. I.	U. States.	Brazil.	W. I.	E. I.
Stock 31st December—								
Great Britain.....	292,000	36,000	5,000	191,000	299,000	19,000	1,000	60,000
France.....	61,000	1,000	3,000	16,000	111,000	3,000	1,000	10,000
Belgium.....	6,000	.....	.....	3,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	6,000	.....	1,000	7,000	3,000	.....	2,000	3,000
Germany.....	8,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	7,000	.....	1,000	1,000
Trieste.....	3,000	.....	.....	4,000	1,000	.....	.....	7,000
Genoa.....	* 3,000	.....	.....	8,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	24,000	1,000	.....	.....	15,000	5,000	.....	1,000
Bales.....	311,000	39,000	11,000	239,000	412,000	27,000	6,000	72,000
Total deliveries in 1855 and 1856.. bales..	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	2,099,000	190,000	38,000	499,000
Prices of Middling Orleans, Jan. 1.....	2,461,000	133,000	31,000	470,000	Jan. 1.	5%	Dec.	31.
Stock 31st December.....	5d	422,000	55,000	215,000	315,000	67,000	9,000	136,000
					£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
					201,000	69,000	708,000	708,000

Of the exports, those marked * were to France, Holland, Belgium, Trieste, Genoa, and Spain, and are comprised in the imports in those places: and those marked †, were to the Baltic, &c.

	Deliveries of Cotton per week.		Total Export of Cotton from Great Britain, in	
	1857.	1858.	1856.	1857.
In Great Britain.....	37,712,000	41,827,000	United States..... bales..	129,000
France.....	8,398,000	9,942,000	Brazil.....	105,000
Belgium.....	1,066,000	1,019,000	West India.....	6,000
Holland.....	.....	.....	East India.....	1,000
Germany.....	6,769,000	5,896,000	Egyptian.....	216,000
Trieste.....	.....	.....	Total..... bales..	337,000
Genoa.....	1,057,000	1,004,000		
Spain.....	1,731,000	2,154,000		
Surplus export, Great Britain.....	2,276,000	2,951,000		
Total deliveries..... M. bags..	50,211,000	67,615,000		

STOLTERFOOT, SONS & CO.

Liverpool, January 21, 1859.

5.—CUBA AND OUR RELATIONS WITH HER.

The increase in the exports of sugar from the Island of Cuba is thus shown :—

1849	220,000 tons.
1852	310,000 "
1854	349,502 "
1855	375,475 "
1857	369,611 "

Of the total revenues of the Island, which amount to \$21,321,665, but \$1,404,059 were remitted to Spain.

The aggregate population in 1857 was—

Whites	549,674
Free Colored	174,810
Slaves	374,549
Total	1,107,491

The population of the Island in 1775 was 169,370; and in 1827, 704,487. Since 1841 the increase has been small.

The following tables, taken from Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, will show the articles which we send to Cuba, or receive in return from her.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CUBA.

	1838.		1857.		1858.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Candles	1,184,283 lbs.	\$198,632	340,287	\$64,829	273,809	\$50,545
Apples	3,612 bbls.	7,738	1,232	3,762	1,042	3,237
Beef	7,218	77,568	2,535	34,415	5,200	75,009
Boards, &c. M. feet	..	521,885	68,403	876,142	64,744	874,734
Butter	86,607 lbs.	11,542	471,973	87,551	680,731	117,117
Cheese	107,708	12,422	131,227	14,417	245,134	25,346
Cotton	1,737,870	183,933	..	..	1,871	206
Fish, dried	89,395 cwt.	264,483	44,796	162,556	41,772	110,934
Fish, pickled	6,399 pkgs.	24,675	423	2,587	4,238	18,689
Gold and silver coin .....	..	1,188	..	353,444	..	1,132,778
Gold and silver bullion .....	..	..	..	45,090	..	35,000
Gunpowder	461,340 lbs.	41,572	121,650	23,610	283,530	40,505
Hams and bacon	5,118,315	51,211	1,789,603	188,296	2,724,498	283,555
Ice .....	..	8,846	..	25,819	9,509	29,111
Indian corn	29,250 bush.	24,810	215,338	136,368	288,784	187,295
Indian meal	1,330 bbls.	4,549	..	13,819	1,768	6,448
Iron, castings .....	..	7,498	12,368	933,439	42,683	201,613
Iron, nails	1,040,503 lbs.	61,174	1,875,870	83,039	629,517	28,118
Iron, manufactures .....	..	118,273	..	..	..	1,489,725
Lard	5,454,028 lbs.	223,745	9,956,547	1,237,932	14,425,478	1,779,323
Leather .....	..	..	116,141	22,923	191,941	48,857
Boots and shoes .....	..	..	8,180	10,775	25,055	20,933
Manufac. tobacco	147,424 lbs.	18,172	..	..	463,543	73,710
Manufactures of cotton .....	..	157,621	..	40,632	..	68,689
Manufactures of wood .....	..	263,807	..	1,675,243	..	1,002,040
Oil, sperm	91,899 gals.	78,645	1,951	2,877	3,088	3,901
Oil, whale, &c.	92,409	34,627	107,388	86,460	117,117	88,306
Paper and stationery .....	..	33,965	..	..	..	53,929
Pork .....	..	..	..	..	252	104,663
Pork	3,000 bbls.	221,000	3,214	63,730	5,354	128,296
Potatoes	7,691 bush.	28,682	47,532	113,640	137,709	635,650
Rice	21,372	551,095	..	641,256	28,738	..
Rice .....	..	..	..	..	746	..
Rye, oats, &c.	16,334	2,718	..	..	..	25,644
Shingles .....	..	..	..	..	1,508	4,482
Soap	353,532 lbs.	113,664	..	..	854,134	40,090
Sperm candles	280,585	70,313	15,783	5,756	7,363	2,593
Staves and heading .....	..	..	7,835	561,674	24,069	359,929
Tallow .....	..	..	885,316	105,366	1,762,837	295,649
Tobacco leaf	581	52,800	..	..	108	23,738
Wheat flour	79,681 bbls.	598,093	43,145	324,410	17,955	105,560
Total domestic produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	\$11,673,167
Add foreign produce .....	..	..	..	..	..	2,760,034
Total exports to Cuba .....	..	\$4,721,433	..	\$9,379,582	..	\$14,433,191

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CUBA.

	1838.		1837.		1858.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold bullion		\$4,170	..	\$45,155	..	\$1,845
Coffee	33,051,651	2,929,390	..	6,897	232,124	30,572
Gold coin .....	..	166,406	..	243,180	..	2,078,101
Silver coin .....	..	240,218	..	341,854	..	2,374,729
Cocoa .....	..	..	530,132	63,513	18,161	2,053
Smoked fish .....	..	..	..	..	160	098
Other fish .....	..	..	..	..	22	147
Honey .....	..	..	381,901	191,313	308,204	138,328
Molasses	15,839,658	2,859,571	27,302,383	6,859,175	19,787,383	3,051,156
Sugar	55,624,855	2,098,663	590,518,865	33,188,936	359,523,633	15,565,409
Syrup .....	..	..	37,344	1,359	1,099	51
Sugar, white, &c.	14,602,273	1,118,754	703,704	45,355	104,419	13,457
Cigars	73,063	797,787	138,307	2,506,743	123,832	2,413,007
Tobacco .....	..	..	5,536,630	972,567	4,317,928	746,329
All other imports .....	..	879,573	..	533,704	..	808,264
Total		\$11,604,512		\$45,243,101		\$27,214,846

6.—WHALING INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Estimated value of the 661 whale vessels sailing from the United States, including their outfits, provisions, and the advances made to seamen on the day of sailing, at the rate of \$25,000 each	\$16,525,000
Six per cent. per annum, interest on the same	991,500
Ten per cent. per annum, allowed for wear and tear	1,600,000
Two and a half per cent. insurance	413,125
Fresh supplies purchased by the masters, equal to about \$1,200 per annum each	793,000
Amount of money paid to masters, officers, and crew, being their shares of the oil taken, equal to one third of the gross value of the products	4,013,601
Total amount of money invested, including interest, &c.	24,336,226
Value of the annual amount of oil taken, showing a clear yearly profit of 46 per cent.	12,040,805
Difference between the whole capital invested and the yearly profit	12,295,421

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1.—RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH.

The usually very accurate Railroad Journal, published in New-York, is authority for the annexed statistics, which our readers will find interesting and valuable.

The total miles of railroad in the United States is 27,857, and the cost of construction \$961,047,000. The Journal follows a classification of the States, which we proposed in the Compendium of the Census, but departs from it somewhat.

There are about 6000 miles of railroad in process of construction in the Union. In the last 11 years, 22,592 miles have been constructed.

MARYLAND.	MILES.	COST.	MARYLAND.	MILES.	COST.
Annapolis and Elkridge...	20½	\$420,000	Phil., Wilmington & Balt.	102	\$3,568,369
Baltimore and Ohio	379½	\$24,802,645	Various Coal Railroads...	100	3,000,000
Branches	7½		Total	701½	\$45,959,355
Northern Central	138	7,238,341	KENTUCKY.		
Western Maryland	14	250,000	Breckenridge	8½	\$312,000
Washington Branch	30	1,650,000			

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH.

591

KENTUCKY—continued.			GEORGIA—continued.		
	MILES.	COST.		MILES.	COST.
Covington and Lexington...	80	\$4,135,971	Macon and Western.....	101	\$1,500,000
Lexington & Big Sandy...	17	694,024	Main Trunk.....	34	63,766
" and Danville...	15	824,483	Milledgeville and Gordon.	17	200,000
" and Frankfort...	29	658,256	" and Eatonton.....	22	300,000
Louisville and Frankfort...	65	1,580,566	Muscogee.....	50	1,215,518
" and Nashville...	99	3,834,980	Rome.....	20	300,000
Lebanon Branch...	37		Savannah, Albany & Gulf.	68	1,151,751
Maysville and Lexington...	19		Southwestern.....	106	2,369,323
Paducah and Mobile...	26	1,000,000	Butler Branch.....	22	
Portland and Louisville...	5	100,000	Cuthbert Branch....	9	
Total.....	400	\$13,149,280	Western and Atlantic....	138	5,901,497
VIRGINIA.			Total.....	1,174	\$24,268,163
Alexandria, Loudoun and			ALABAMA.		
Hampshire.....	41	\$980,030	Alabama and Florida....	48	\$1,000,000
Clover Hill.....	15	300,000	" " Mississippi..	30	600,000
Manassas Gap.....	76	2,543,403	" " Tennessee...	99	2,000,000
Norfolk and Petersburg...	80	1,453,723	Marian.....	14	210,000
North Western.....	104	5,628,754	Mobile and Girard.....	67	1,200,000
Orange and Alexandria...	80	3,010,007	" and Ohio.....	307	10,701,426
Warrenton Branch...	9		Montgomery and W. Point	87	2,235,335
Extension.....	25		" Opelike Branch....	28	
Petersburg.....	64	1,204,115	Total.....	671	\$19,946,761
Gaston Branch....	19	8,486,084	TENNESSEE.		
Richmond and Danville...	140		Cleveland & Chattanooga.	30	\$867,210
Richmond, Frederick and			Edgefield and Kentucky..	30	600,000
Potomac.....	76	1,817,179	East Tennessee & Georgia.	110	2,703,428
Richmond and Petersburg...	22	1,305,411	" and Virginia...	130	3,208,138
Port Walthall Branch...	3	1,402,987	Louisville and Nashville..	26	550,000
Seaboard and Roanoke...	80	3,768,387	McMinnville and Man-		
South Side.....	123	7,515,768	chester.....	34	568,459
City Point Branch...	10		Memphis.....	271	6,024,642
Virginia Central.....	206	6,582,370	Somerville Branch....	12	2,600,000
Virginia and Tennessee...	204		Tuscumbia Branch....	21	
Salt Works Branch...	91	575,483	Memphis and Ohio.....	57	1,294,576
Winchester and Potomac...	32	200,000	Tennessee.....	55	4,408,907
Washington & Alexandria.	6	400,000	Nashville & Chattanooga.	151	718,353
Various Coal Roads.....	40		Shelby Branch.....	8	300,000
Total.....	1,474	\$47,402,381	Tennessee and Alabama...	281	
NORTH CAROLINA.			Winchester and Alabama.	15	
Atlantic and S. Carolina...	95	\$1,922,708	Total.....	902	\$23,890,638
North Carolina Central...	223	4,235,000	TEXAS.		
Raleigh and Gaston.....	97	1,260,241	Buffalo, Bayou, Brazos		
Roanoke Valley.....	22	460,070	and Colorado.....	52	Estimated at \$25,000 per mile.
Wilmington and Man-			Galveston, Houston and		
chester.....	171	2,379,168	Henderson.....	38	
Wilmington and Weldon.	162	2,864,610	Houston Tap.....	7	
Total.....	770	\$13,101,792	Houston & Texas Central.	78	
SOUTH CAROLINA.			San Antonio and Mexican		
Blue Ridge.....	18	\$1,720,822	Gulf.....	5	
Charleston and Savannah...	29	1,757,674	Southern Pacific.....	27	
Charlotte and S. Carolina.	110	1,719,045	Total.....	187	\$4,678,300
Cheraw and Darlington...	40	600,000	FLORIDA.		
Greenville and Columbia.	143	2,487,461	Florida.....	100	Estimated at \$20,000 per mile.
Abbeville Branch...	12		Florida, Atlantic and Gulf		
Anderson Branch....	9	396,230	Central.....	10	
King's Mountain.....	23	213,476	Pensacola and Georgia...	26	
Laurens.....	32	1,907,278	Tallahassee.....	21	
North-Eastern.....	102	7,588,037	Total.....	157	\$3,140,000
South Carolina.....	136		MISSOURI.		
Camden Branch....	37		Cairo and Fulton.....	11	\$400,000
Columbia Branch....	69	802,598	Hannibal and St. Joseph..	162	8,533,229
Spartanburg and Union...	26		North Missouri.....	107	5,473,910
Total.....	781	\$18,021,841	Pacific.....	163	10,486,394
GEORGIA.			South-West Branch....	19	967,964
Atlanta and La Grange...	86	1,171,716	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.	85	5,042,662
Augusta and Savannah...	53	1,030,100	Total.....	547	\$30,904,159
Barnesville & Thomaston.	16	320,000	MISSISSIPPI.		
Brunswick and Florida...	31	800,000	Grand Gulf and Port Gib-		
Central.....	192	3,750,000	sons.....	8	\$200,000
Etowah.....	8	120,000	Mississippi Central.....	125	2,503,098
Georgia.....	171	4,174,492	" and Tennessee...	50	1,345,862
Warrenton Branch...	4				
Athens Branch....	39				
Washington Branch...	17				

MISSISSIPPI—continued.			LOUISIANA—continued.		
	MILES.	COST.		MILES.	COST.
Raymond.....	7	\$130,000	New-Orleans & Carrollton.	10½	\$320,000
Southern.....	81	3,400,000	New-Orleans, Jackson and		
West Feliciana.....	26	747,000	Great Northern.....	206	7,142,563
Total.....	506	\$8,323,000	New-Orleans, Opelousas &		
LOUISIANA.			Great Western.....	80	3,877,525
Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete			Vicksburg, Shreveport &		
and Opelousas.....	17	\$225,000	Texas.....	21	929,418
Clinton and Port Hudson.	22	750,000	Total.....	380½	\$13,804,506
Mexican Gulf.....	27	640,000	ARKANSAS.		
Milnburg and Lake Pont-			Memphis and Little Rock.	38	\$1,000,000
chartrain.....	6	120,000			

2.—SABINE AND GALVESTON BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Colonel Gentry, a prominent citizen of Texas, and president of the above company, called on us recently (says the *New-Orleans Picayune*), and left with us an official report of the position of this enterprise, so important to the best interests of New-Orleans and Louisiana. This road is designed to run from the railroad centre of Texas, the flourishing city of Houston, east to Beaumont on the Sabine river, there to meet the prolongation of our Opelousas railroad from New-Iberia. The distance from Houston to the Sabine is 100 miles; from the Sabine to New-Iberia, 113 miles; from New-Orleans to the Sabine, 237 miles; or, from New-Orleans to Houston, by this route, 337 miles, part of which is already in operation by the Opelousas railroad.

The entire 100 miles of the route from Houston to the Sabine are under contract, including grading, bridging, culverts, drainage, cross-ties, track laying, ballasting road, &c. The contractors are men of means and experience, and the stock of the company is owned principally by parties who reside on the line of the road. Of these 100 miles, the grading is so far advanced that the track can be laid from Houston to the Trinity river—a distance of 40 miles—in three months after the iron is received at Houston. The cross-ties for this section are now nearly all ready.

The road has a most liberal charter, and is in the hands of good and prudent managers. It has no floating debt, and Colonel Gentry expresses his determination, while he is its executive officer, that it shall have none. He visits Baton Rouge to lay the enterprise before the Legislature, and to endeavor to induce that body to recognize the route from the Sabine to New-Iberia, as the connecting link between his road and that of the Opelousas company.

3.—CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

We are indebted to the President, Thomas F. Drayton, Esq., for a copy of his able report.

The grading and trestle-work is finished to the end of the fortieth mile, and between that and the seventy-second mile much of the work is finished or greatly advanced. By the end of the current year the whole of the grading and trestle-work, it is thought, will be finished to Savannah. On the portion of the road now worked the results have been far more flattering than was expected. The President says:

But satisfactory as this statement of its affairs may appear, the ratio of increase is small in comparison to the income which will accrue, whenever the Charleston and Savannah Railroad has reached the terminus that will enable the two roads to adopt a through-ticket with the lines and cities north of Richmond, and thus divert once more toward the seaboard, a large portion of the travel which now takes the valley route through East Tennessee, and thence by one of the several roads to New-Orleans.

For the attainment of this desirable diversion of passenger traffic, companies in Georgia and Florida are making zealous efforts.

The Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company is busily extending its southwestern arms to reach Mobile and New-Orleans, via Eufaula and Fort Gaines; the Savannah and Gulf road is pushing on to the same points, having

seventy odd miles now finished, and the rest of the road located to Bainbridge on the Flint river. A branch road from Doctors' town on the Gulf road, toward St. Mary's and Fernandina, is surveyed and projected.

Florida is building from Fernandina to Tampa and Cedar Keys, from which last named harbors steamers will, in a few months, carry the passengers to New-Orleans and the ports on the Isthmus. Whether the passengers returning by way of Cedar Keys and Fernandina, will take the steamers directly to New-York, or turn into Charleston, to be forwarded north by the Northeastern Railroad, time must prove. But what course the traveller will take when the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and the branch road from Doctors' town to St. Mary's are finished, none can doubt.

4.—BATON ROUGE, GROSSE TETE AND OPELOUSAS RAILROAD

At the last annual report (says the *New-Orleans Picayune*) the completion of the road to the Bayou Grosse Tête was announced, together with the fact that daily trains had been running since 13th June, 1857, between the Bayou and the Mississippi.

Since, no further progress has been made in track-laying or grading. What roadway was made, however, has been strengthened, the grade elevated in low places, new cross-ties added, culverts repaired, bridges strengthened, turn-tables placed at each end of the road, brick made and lumber procured for the erection of workshops and sheds, &c.

Last September, an engineer corps was sent to survey the route from the Bayou Grosse Tete terminus of the road, to a point on the Atchafalaya river, in the direction of Alexandria, on Red River. The engineer was instructed to run an air-line as nearly as practicable in the direction mentioned. This survey was promptly accomplished. The engineer reports the length of the line surveyed to be twenty-six miles from the Bayou Grosse Tete terminus to the Atchafalaya, at a point between the mouths of Cowhead and Muscle Bayous, which, where they empty into the Atchafalaya, are but two hundred yards apart. The State road, now building from Morganza to Opelousas, strikes the Atchafalaya at the same point. But a slight change in the air-line survey would place the proposed extension to the Atchafalaya almost entirely on open ground.

The Atchafalaya terminus of the road is within fifteen miles of the thriving town of Opelousas. The intermediate country is populous and wealthy. The company expects to form a connection with the Louisiana Central Stem Railroad, which will give a road through to Red River.

The assets of the company amount to \$183,363 00; its liabilities to \$68,741 61. The receipts of the road, from December 1st, 1857, to the same date in 1858, were \$30,269 00, of which \$23,126 62 were for freights, \$5,792 38 for passengers, \$1,350 00 for mail service. The disbursements for the same time, including payment on locomotives, cars, salaries, &c., amounted to \$24,813 52.

The rolling stock of the company now in use is valued at \$29,100 00, and consists of two engines, one passenger car, one baggage car, one box car, eight platform cars, two hand and two freight cars, tools and machinery equipments and rails on hand.

It is believed the road can be built to the Atchafalaya for \$8,042 00 per mile. What road is built and in use, is in first-rate condition; and the company ask the planters to join with the residents of Opelousas and Alexandria in aiding the making of the unbuilt portion of this important domestic enterprise.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

1.—NORTH CAROLINA MINERALS.

A FRIEND sends us the letters of Charles Wilkes, upon the mineral wealth of Chatham county, N. C., and of Wm. Gemmell, of Scotland, in regard to the same

matter. We postpone publication of these letters to another occasion, but give the remarks of our correspondent upon them.

Among the many ideas which may suggest themselves on a reading of the above letters of Captain Wilkes, U. S. N., and Mr. Gemmel, two, it seems to us, are worthy of special notice.

"*Cheap Coal and Iron*" are the foundations of all true commercial greatness. Witness what has been effected in Great Britain; made, of a small island, one of the great powers of the earth, if not the greatest, at the present time. Without these, where would have been her factories and steamers, her mechanical skill! and, especially, where would have been the great cotton market for the Southern States?

Too much importance cannot be given to agricultural pursuits; but these, however honorable, seldom or never lead to advances in the arts and sciences. The latter are evoked by the pursuits of the mechanic and artisan—by the greater degree of perception engendered by their callings, and by the greater facilities which exist among a mechanical population for an interchange of ideas.

The highest state of civilization is that which combines these two, "Agricultural and Mechanical Arts," without giving undue preponderance to either; the followers of the one being elevated by coming into contact with those of the other.

If this be true, as the experience of all time proves it, what a future may be looked to for North Carolina and the South! There, the raw materials, the cheapest and best coal and iron in the world, exist, in a healthy country, with a fine climate. What else is wanting, but well directed energy! and where the inducements held out are so great, who can doubt but that they will be taken advantage of!

The other idea suggested to our minds is the present deplorable condition of the shipping trade, and its possible gloomier future.

Till within a few years, this country boasted of the most flourishing commercial marine navy that ever existed, and enjoyed nearly a monopoly of the carrying trade of the world. What is now the case! This branch of trade languishes, and is, simply, unprofitable.

Is it that there is not so much to be freighted now as formerly? The idea is absurd. We are driven to another cause, and that is, the competition between "British iron" screw steamships and our old-fashioned merchant ships.

It may be asked, Why do not we build the same description of vessels? The answer to this is, that hitherto we could not compete with the "cheap coal and iron of Great Britain."

But now it is proved, not only by the reports of our government and State officers, but also by practical American and Scotch iron men, that we can produce as good, if not better iron, than the Scotch, and at a cheaper rate than they can, owing to the proximity of the coal and iron to each other, and to the Eastern seaboard. Now, if we take into consideration that Scotland produces iron at a cheaper rate than any other country in Europe, we have only ourselves to blame if, with such superior advantages to the Scotch, we do not avail of them to build iron screw steamships, and thus secure our portion of the carrying trade, and prevent Great Britain driving us from the sea!

We invite inquiry from our ironmasters and others, on this important subject, and shall be pleased to render any further information that may be required.

2.—NOTES ON SOUTHERN CITIES, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS.

HISTORY.—The city of New-Orleans, sometimes called the "Crescent City," from its form, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, one hundred and five miles above the junction of the latter with the Gulf of Mexico; lies on an alluvial plain, in its highest portions twenty-three feet above the level of the sea, and slopes gradually off toward Lake Pontchartrain, where the elevation is only a few feet, although fourteen or fifteen feet higher than the water in the

open sea. The town and its suburbs, under different appellations, extend about nine miles along the river side, with a breadth varying from five hundred yards to four thousand.

A few Frenchmen left Biloxi, in 1717, and erected cabins where the city now lies. In 1722, the plan of the town was made by Bienville, and, in 1729, a charter was granted by the King of France. The city continued under the sway of its founders until 1767. The number of its inhabitants, when ceded, was about three thousand, dispersed over a space fifteen hundred yards long and seven hundred yards broad.

The Spaniards, placing little reliance on the allegiance of the French Colonists, sent a strong garrison and added to the fortifications. Five forts were repaired or erected, and a ditch made on the land side. The sway of the Spaniards continued thirty-five years. *Sanguinary in the outset, it was mild in the main!* The population of the town and colony was trebled. The trade and intercourse with the Upper Country, which was opened shortly afterward, although viewed with jealousy by the authorities, gave an impetus to the colony, such as no despotism could entirely control.

On the 20th of December, 1803, the flag of the United States waved over the city, which then contained eight thousand white and two thousand colored persons, and some eight hundred or nine hundred houses.

The Treaty of Ryswick, in 1763, by which Louisiana and Canada were ceded, has been looked upon as sealing the annihilation of the French domination in the New World. The Treaties of St. Ildefonso and Paris, in 1803, by which Louisiana was transferred, were not a whit less ominous for Spain. Many months had not elapsed after the introduction of democracy in New-Orleans, before a society was organized and other steps were taken for the expulsion of the Spaniards from Mexico. The members of this society were highly gifted gentlemen, and would probably have done much for our Southern neighbors.

The cession of Louisiana was very reluctant on the part of Spain. If the ministers of Charles IV. had viewed with jealousy the settlements of the Americans on the Ohio, the approach of the latter to the Mexican frontier was almost insupportable. Thus a species of war in disguise sprung up between the two nations; Spanish gold found one or more traitors; the society for revolutionizing Mexico was broken up; and the disputes about the right of search with the embargo and non-intercourse laws, followed by the war with England, had thrown a damp on the ambition of the settlers, and partly dispersed the crowds for whom New-Orleans was about to serve as "*un point d'appui*."

The return of peace with Great Britain was the signal for renewing the revolutionary movements on Mexico; hosts of gallant men repaired to Texas, and a small corps embarked from the city under General Mina, whose success was signal, until treason among the *soi-disant* friends of the movement prolonged the Spanish rule for a few years.

Our neighbors in Mexico succeeded in expelling their European tyrants, but could not agree among themselves. They first encouraged the people of the United States to settle among them, and then made war against the new-comers. The cry for help reached New-Orleans, and succor was promptly given. The brave were no less ready, in 1835 and 1846, than they were in 1814 and 1815, and more bright pages in the history of our people will have to be written by future historians.

POPULATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.—Except New-York City, no town includes Americans from so many different States, while the number of blacks, with the French and Spanish Creoles, and the foreigners, is still greater. These representatives of many nations come to New-Orleans on account of its geographical and commercial relation to the West-Indies, South America, Mexico, the southern parts of North America, and the Great West and Northwest.

The Creole citizens are descendants of the French, Spanish and Germans, who originally founded and peopled this city, and constitute a large portion of the population.

Situated near the mouth of the Mississippi, with its immense confluent, the Ohio and the Missouri, almost the whole trade of these streams, and of their thousand tributaries, flows toward this point, as to a vast receiving and distributing reservoir.

COMMERCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The exports of New-Orleans are exceeded by those of no other American city, New-York not excepted. The great staples of the Southern and Western States, sugar, cotton, wheat, flour, tobacco, and corn, are the articles chiefly shipped from this port.

1,659,707 bales of cotton were exported, and 1,678,616 bales of cotton were imported from the interior, during the last commercial year, commencing September 1st, 1857, and ending August 31st, 1858.

The harbor is excellent and spacious. Ships and vessels of every description, from the flat-boat of the Mississippi to the magnificent ocean steamer, here congregate, or enliven the scene, as they move from point to point.

In 1722, there were twenty-five feet of water on the bar; in 1767, there were but twenty; and now there are but seventeen feet.

This city was also the capital of Louisiana until 1849, when the seat of government was removed to Baton Rouge.

It contains churches of various ages and styles of architecture, hospitals, charitable institutions, theatres, banks, warehouses, hotels, and the United States branch mint, a large building, 282 feet long, 108 feet deep, and three stories high; also the University of Louisiana, and many excellent schools; and in this city, the public-school system is carried to a high point of perfection.

The new Custom-House is laid out in the form of a trapezium, with the following dimensions: Canal-street, 334 feet; New Levee, 310 feet; Old Levee, 296 feet; and Custom-House-street, 251 feet. The foundations of the present building were commenced on the 23d of October, 1848. Since that time this edifice has steadily progressed, and will be completed in about four or five years, and its cost will not exceed \$3,500,000.

The Collector's room, in the centre of the building, will be a superb apartment of pure white marble, 116 by 95 feet, surmounted by an iron dome, resting on a peristyle of rich Corinthian columns, fourteen in number, of white marble; the whole surmounted by a spacious lantern, springing to the height of about 130 feet from the ground, and filling the room with a rich, brilliant light.

The construction is now conducted under the superintendence of Major G. T. Beauregard, United States Engineer. This gentleman is pressing the work with all the rapidity that is consistent with the necessarily slow receipt of such immense quantities of material required from distant points, and a deficiency in the appropriation for the current year.

About \$2,500,000 have been spent up to January 1st, 1859; and 39,752 superficial feet of apartments have been thrown open to the Revenue service, and all the business of that service is now transacted within the building, the accommodations now being far superior to any heretofore enjoyed at this port.

The height of this edifice is 85 feet, and at the centre to the top of the dome, 190 feet.

The population of New-Orleans is now about 160,000.

The increase of trade in New-Orleans, in every direction, has been such as holds out fair promise that she will soon rank as the rival of the greatest commercial cities in the New or Old World.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The population of Charleston has been estimated at 60,000 inhabitants, of whom more than one third are negroes. Her annual exports amount to about thirty millions of dollars, embracing cotton, rice, lumber, naval stores, and bread-stuffs; her imports are about two millions of dollars. She is connected by steamship lines, embracing some large and fine vessels, side-wheel and propellers, with New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. She is the port whence is exported the bulk of those very superior cottons, known as Sea-Islands. A great deal of this cotton, which brings a high price, and is of inferior grade, comes to Charleston from Florida. The exports of grain and flour have been steadily increasing. She is also connected, by steamboats, with Savannah and Florida, and by steamship, with Havana; also, by railroad, with the principal

points of the United States. There is a medical college well organized with able professors, which is well patronized. In addition to many private schools, there is a system of common schools, well arranged, under which education is extensively imparted to the poor as well as to the rich. In connection with this system, a Normal school will soon be established for the education of teachers. There is also a college for general education in the higher branches for young men, whose president is N. R. Middleton, a gentleman of high standing and excellent attainments. The Orphan House is one of the handsomest buildings in the city, at which a large number of poor orphans are taken care of and educated. There are many handsome public buildings, of which the new Custom-house, now being built of white marble, will be the largest and most beautiful. What is called the *Battery*, is an extensive promenade on the Bay, on which there are very many handsome private residences, a place of fashionable resort during the warm season, and as a point of recreation, is one of the most beautiful and agreeable in the United States. The military organization of Charleston is very large, and embraces some splendid uniform regiments and companies. One of the most prominent features in the city is the military academy, and the military square, in which is soon to be erected the monument to *Calhoun, Carolina's great statesman*. The suburbs of Charleston are Mount Pleasant and Moultrieville. At the latter place is the famous Fort Moultrie of the Revolution. These suburbs are separated from the city by Cooper River and the Bay.

Outside of Charleston, on the main land, is the Magnolia Cemetery, which is in the course of very handsome improvement.

Two of the finest hotels in the United States can be found in Charleston—the Charleston Hotel and the Mills House. It is my pleasure to spend my time at the first, whose proprietor, Daniel Mier, Esq., has provided for his guests every comfort and every luxury on a fine scale.

I am also under obligations to all the gentlemen editors of the daily press, consisting of the *Mercury*, *Evening News*, and *Courier*, who have shown all kindness in placing facilities in my hand, and also in advancing the interests of our Review.

I found the citizens of Charleston to be intelligent, polite, hospitable, and attentive, and I shall leave this venerable and polished old city with regret. At present business is very brisk, and all appears flourishing and active.

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg is romantically situated, in Warren County, State of Mississippi, on the Mississippi River, about four hundred miles above New-Orleans, and six hundred miles below Cairo. Mr. Fillmore, when on a visit here, aptly called it the "*terraced city*," and it has also acquired the sobriquet of the "*city of the hills*." Truly it is a city built on many hills, some of them reaching an altitude of two hundred feet above high-water mark.

The city of Vicksburg is bounded on the north by Watkins, Glass or Winn's bayou, on the east by the east side of the 1st North-street, extending north to the bayou and south to the Southern Railroad; on the south by the Southern Railroad, eastern line of Washington-street and northern line of President Wm. C. Smedes' (formerly Dr. T. J. Peck's) plantation, to the Mississippi River, and on the west by the Mississippi River.

It derives its name from *Mr. Newit Vick*, deceased, and was originally incorporated by an act of the legislature of Mississippi, passed on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1825.

This city is one of the youngest of the South, and belonged to the fast line. It soon obtained a national celebrity, and its growth in population and prosperity was the wonder of the day. Its present population is supposed to be justly about 8,000, not confining the estimate strictly to the "*corporate limits*," which are not as extended as they should be.

The city of Vicksburg is divided into seven wards, represented by one coun-

oilman of each ward, and the mayor, who are elected by the qualified voters of the city, and constitute the legislative and executive department of the city. The people also elect a marshal, an assessor, a collector of taxes, an assistant assessor and collector, who is also harbor-master and cotton weigher; a sexton of the grave-yards, a market-master, a hospital physician, and a superintendent.

The business prospects of Vicksburg are more encouraging than they ever were before. The adjacent country is settling very rapidly, and is a fine cotton region. A new trade is just beginning to be secured, by the rapid extension of the Southern Railroad east, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad west. With a spirit of commendable enterprise and liberality, the corporated authorities have been instructed, by a vote of their constituents, to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars in stock to the latter road, with a view to accelerate its construction, and thereby bring to Vicksburg a vast increase of business.

Its public buildings are a splendid court-house, which is not quite finished, but supposed to be the finest, largest, and most costly in the state, on the Mississippi River. The cost of erection and grading grounds will amount to \$100,000. It occupies a noble site, on one of the loftiest hills, and will be an object of interest, and an edifice to be admired by the ever-passing crowd, up and down the Mississippi River.

The usual variety of churches, five in all, are well built, commodious, and well attended.

Two hospitals, one a city hospital, capable of accommodating about seventy patients, in the highest degree creditable to the charity and liberal feelings of the citizens; the other, a marine hospital, built and supported by the United States government. During the last year there were over eight hundred patients admitted into the first.

It is well supplied with schools—among the principal and most laudable of them is the *Public School*, supported by a voluntary tax, paid by the citizens, amounting to about five thousand dollars per annum. This institution confers the blessing of a gratuitous education annually on five or six hundred children of both sexes.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS OF VICKSBURG.—Vicksburg is most eligibly situated for a large commercial city. Its position must make it a point of the highest importance in railway travel and freightage, to and fro, between the Southern Atlantic cities, Texas, and California. San Diego on the Pacific, El Paso in the western part of New-Mexico, Marshall in Texas, Shreveport in Louisiana, Vicksburg in Mississippi, Montgomery in Alabama, and Savannah in Georgia, are all nearly on the same parallel between the thirty-second and thirty-third degrees of north latitude, thus presenting the most direct and economical line of railway, that can be possibly built, between the Atlantic and Pacific seaports. This route would reduce the railroad time between New-York and San Diego to six days, at twenty miles an hour! Just think!!

The Southern Railroad, going east from Vicksburg, will be built to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by the latter part of 1860. Why should not this road be called the Vicksburg and Savannah Railroad, with quite as much propriety as the road from Memphis east, is called the Memphis and Charleston Railroad? The distance from Vicksburg, by rail, to Savannah being 663 miles, and from Memphis to Charleston 755 miles.

This conjunction of two such important points as Savannah and Vicksburg in the name of that railway would be quite appropriate, and more suggestive of its true location, than the present indefinite name by which it is known.

The enterprising citizens of this rising city are just about starting a cotton factory, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The Warren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was originated a few months ago by the adoption of a constitution and the procurement of a charter of incorporation. At its inception it was composed of a few members resident in this county

and the State of Louisiana. Since then, its members have increased, until the roll contains some seventy names, most of whom are life members at a cost of twenty-five dollars each. Thus encouraged, the citizens have proceeded to the selection of fair-grounds, and have appointed a committee to contract for and superintend the erection of all buildings for an exhibition of the products of their plantations and workshops. To do this in an acceptable manner will require an outlay of some four or five thousand dollars, to raise which will require two hundred life members.

President W. A. Lake appeals for immediate aid, not only to the city of Vicksburg and county of Warren, but to the adjacent counties in Mississippi and the neighboring parishes of Louisiana, all whom the Constitution invites to membership.

The "WASHINGTON HOTEL," under its present management of Gen. McMakin, & Maloin, is doing finely. It is one of the best conducted hotels in the country, and its proprietors are unremitting in providing for the comfort of their guests. It is quite convenient to the wharf-boat, railroad depot, and ferry landing; and thus presents great inducements to the "travelling public."

The "Prentiss House," under the superintendence of Mr. J. J. Thomas, is located in the lower part of the city, near the banks of the Mississippi River. It is very well kept, and can also be recommended to sojourners.

There are also many very handsome residences, some of brick and some of wood, beautifully ornamented with gardens, shrubbery, fruit-trees, shade-trees, &c.

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE WORKS, ETC.—The "Vicksburgians" are justly proud of two of the most extensive foundries in the Southwest, the first belonging to Major A. B. Redding, a gentleman of great intelligence, energy and moral wealth. He is also a very old resident of this city, and has done much to build it up. Three large brick buildings, and many cottages for the accommodation of his mechanics, constitute the foundry. Steam-boilers, engines, gin and mill irons of all descriptions, are the principal parts of his manufacture. The second, belonging to A. M. Paxton, Esq., has been recently built of the best material, is constantly increasing in business of importance, and bids fair to do well in manufacturing articles usually constructed in such an enterprise. Mr. Paxton is also an old citizen of the place, and enjoys the reputation of a gentleman of fine character and attainments.

There are two soap factories, one by Samuel Garvin, Esq., and the other by Mr. F. Schwartz, who do a handsome business in manufacturing soap of various kinds, the prices of which fairly compete with the Northern market.

In this place are four fire-engine companies, averaging about forty to fifty members each, who are very efficient in extinguishing fires.

Vicksburg is ably supplied with lawyers, doctors, ministers, school-masters, merchants, mechanics, &c.

Three daily papers—the *Vicksburg Sun*, the *Vicksburg Whig*, and the *True Southron*, all of which have extensive circulations—are published in this city. These offices also furnish each a weekly issue.

The *Sun* is democratic, the *Whig* of its own party, and the *True Southron* neutral in its politics, but eminently Southern in tone.

The city is greatly imbued with the military spirit, having two elegant volunteer companies, the "Vicksburg Volunteers," under the command of Captain L. C. Moore, and the "Sharp Shooters," under the command of Major H. H. Miller. Many of both companies have figured extensively in the war of Mexico, doing great service to the country, and gaining for themselves high distinction in military fame. The latter has been formed and commenced its career since that war, and are ready to meet in battle array the foes of their country.*

The citizens are influenced by a high sense of moral and religious sentiment, and observe as good order as any community of the same size.

* "The Warren County Military Association" was formed some years ago, and have now nearly a hundred members from the city and county, whose contributions as auxiliary to the military companies, amount to about \$1,500 a year. Their President is Col. Wm. H. Johnson.

The King of the South—"Cotton"—is the greatest export, numbering about 250,000 bales per annum, reaching the city by the Southern Railroad and Vicksburg and Shreveport and Texas Railroad, on steamboats from the Yazoo Valley, or wagons from the adjoining counties, &c.

The Southern Commercial Convention will meet here on the second Monday of May next, where I hope to meet you, surrounded by the talented patriotism of the South, and where, under the guidance of Providence, may the veil of the future be removed, and much good be done for our country.

3.—SLAVE LABOR IN CITIES.

The Committee on Negro Population of the South Carolina Legislature through its Chairman, J. Harlston Read, Jr., reported at the last session adversely upon several memorials asking for laws prohibiting slaves from hiring their own time, working at the mechanical arts, etc., etc. The following is extracted from the report :

The evil complained of is, that slaves are permitted to go at large, exercise all the privileges of free persons, make contracts, do work, and in every way live and conduct themselves as if they were not slaves. It seems to the Committee that the evil is the same, whether the slave so working out on his own account is a mechanic or handicraftsman, a stevedore, a laborer, a porter, a drayman, or anything else. The evil is, he buys the control of his own time from his owner. By the payment of a stipulated amount of wages, he avoids the discipline and surveillance of his master, and is separated from his observation and superintendence. We agree fully with the memorialists, who complain of this evil—but the ground is much more general than the specific one set up in these bills. The evil lies in the breaking down the relation between master and slave—the removal of the slave from the master's discipline and control, and the assumption of freedom and independence on the part of the slave, the idleness, disorder and crime which are consequential, and the necessity thereby created for additional police regulations to keep them in subjection and order, and the trouble and expense which these involve.

Yet there is something to be said in relation to carrying that principle into effect. We are, as a slaveholding people, habituated to slave labor. Slave labor constitutes, and ought to constitute, the bulk of the agricultural and domestic labor of our State. We have towns and villages, however, where ordinary labor is to be performed which can be done by either whites or negroes. We are accustomed to black labor, and it would create a revolution to drive it away. The domestic servants, most of the common laborers and porters, draymen, wagoners, cartmen, and on the seaboard, the stevedores, are mostly negroes; but they are all included in the general inhibition of the acts of 1822 and 1849. It would be impossible to have this sort of slave labor, if there must be a contract with the owner for every specific job—as, for instance, the transportation of a load in a wagon or dray, the carrying of a passenger's trunk to or from a railroad, &c. The subject, therefore, is full of difficulty, and until you can change the direction of the public prejudice, prepossession and habit, you can never enforce a law which conflicts with them.

4.—FREE NEGRO LEGISLATION IN MISSOURI.

The first marked and direct raving of the freesoil sentiment, in Missouri, was compassed in the Lower House of the State Legislature on Wednesday last. The Democracy and the slaveholders have met the rising feeling, and encountered it with open hostility. A bill in regard to free negroes was passed, which provides that no slave shall be deemed emancipated till his master shall have entered into bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, to remove the negro from the State within ninety days after the act of emancipation, and if any negro who may thus have been transported from the State shall return, he shall be reduced to slavery. All free negroes who may be residents of the State in eighteen hundred and sixty are declared to be slaves, and the sheriff is authorized to sell them under the provisions of the act. The clause is made applicable only to those

persons who may have come into the State subsequent to the sixteenth of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and their descendants. All free negroes over the age of eighteen are to be notified, on or before the first Monday of August next, of the existence of this act, by the sheriffs of the different counties, and twelve months is allowed in which to leave the State. Provision is made by which a free negro over twenty-one years of age may select a master or mistress in the State, after which he is to be regarded as a slave.

5.—SLAVERY IN NEW-MEXICO.

Negro slavery is fully recognized, and property in slaves amply protected, by a recent act of the New-Mexican Legislature. This act passed unanimously in one branch, and without a dissenting voice in the other.

This act defines such as are treated in it as slaves to be persons of African descent, and is not to be construed so as to include peons.

It denounces the same penalty for killing a slave, that is visited on the homicide of a white man. For stealing or enticing away a slave, the penalty is not less than four years' imprisonment, and may be ten, and a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars. Accomplices in the stealing are treated as principals. Any person fraudulently furnishing slaves free papers is liable to an imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than five years, and a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. Any person endeavoring to excite a slave to insurrection, conspiracy or rebellion, is punishable by imprisonment of not less than three months nor more than five years, and a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one thousand dollars. The same penalty is denounced on whoever, save his master, gives, sells, or hires to a slave a deadly weapon; and also, the same for trading with a slave without the written permission of the master, expressing the article of traffic; also, the same for forging such a permit. Gaming with slaves is prohibited under a penalty of not over one hundred dollars or three months' imprisonment. Sheriffs are to take custody of runaway slaves; and in twelve months, if no owner appear after an advertisement for that length of time, shall sell him. Persons failing properly to provide for the support of their slaves may be required to give bond to do it. Inhuman treatment of a slave is punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment of not more than one year. Slave owners are prohibited from allowing their slaves to hire out their own time. Disorderly conduct of a slave in public and insolence to white men, is punished by stripes not exceeding thirty-nine; so may other offences of a slave, the punishment of which for a white man would be a fine. No slave can give evidence against a white man.

Marriage between whites and negroes or mulattoes is prohibited. Emancipation is prohibited. A person holding a free negro as a slave, is liable to imprisonment for not less than five nor more than ten years, and a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

Such an act may be regarded as very sufficiently recognizing negro slavery in New-Mexico. It is not probable, however, that any benefit will be derived from it, save to the few persons in the territories—mostly temporary residents going in from the United States—who may use slaves as domestic servants. Politically, slave owners have hitherto, without any special legislation, been free to carry in and out of the territory their slaves, and employ them there. The present act simply gives an undeniable legal recognition to slaveholding there.

6.—NORTH LOUISIANA.

Mr. Bonner, who has removed from Georgia to North Louisiana, speaks as follows of this growing and inviting section of the State:

Claiborne Parish is a high region, hilly and undulating, resembling Morgan, Jones, and Jasper counties, in Georgia, with perpetual streams running through it, skirted with rich bottom land. But all the lands produce well, both the bottom and uplands. The principal growth is cotton; but astonishing crops of corn, peas, pumpkins, potatoes, &c., are produced also; and vegetables, and all manner of fruits, are raised, and may be grown in great abundance and

luxuriance. The country is well-timbered and well-watered. There are an abundance of excellent springs, with a cool and pleasant tasting water as any that gushes from the hills of my "native Georgia;" and cool and wholesome well water can be had anywhere. And, what is very essential to farmers, there are, as before stated, plenty of perpetual streams, bayous, and small branches for stock water. In fact, I do not know a region of country that is more adapted to a thriving and industrious class of people, than is all of North Louisiana; and Claiborne Parish in particular. I firmly believe it as healthy as any portion of country in the Southwest. There can be no local cause of disease. The atmosphere is fresh and exhilarating, and the water is pure and wholesome. Here the planter has health to till his land, which rarely fails to reward his labor, and which is so delightful and cheering to the admiring gazes of sight, as he views the exuberance of the maturing crops; and then he has an outlet to market, and can readily sell, at good prices, all he raises. What more could industrious people want? And when I speak of this, I do not speak to create in any one's imagination the picture of a "fairy land," such as the poets speak of—

"Where skies are never clouded,
And the voice of nightingales
Never is hushed;"

but I speak of things as they are—I speak to friends—people of good and practical sense—and I feel assured that simple facts are sufficiently fascinating.

The society here is such as no one could complain of—is, in fact, far ahead of the age of this country. We have good schools and fine churches—accomplished teachers—able preachers—handsome and intelligent women, and correct, well-informed and noble-hearted men. In Minden, which town is located on the southwestern border of this parish, at the head of steamboat navigation, they have the best female college in the State, and a good male school; and here, in Homer, we have an excellent female collegiate institute, a good male school, and a large brick male college in the course of construction under the supervision of the Methodist Church, and will soon be finished. Homer is a healthy, beautiful, and prosperous little town—some eight or ten prosperous stores—two excellent papers—and many kind-hearted, intelligent, and useful citizens. It is situated in the centre, as it were, of a charming country, and in view of the many advantages we have here over other portions of the State, I feel no hesitancy in saying, that my old friends and acquaintances would doubtless promote their interests and improve their fortunes by moving out here. And were they to do so, doubtless they would then say, as the great and beautiful Queen said to King Solomon, "that the half had not been told them."

7.—CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA.

The following may form a part of the statistics of the several parishes of Louisiana:

The name is derived from a tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting this parish, but now nearly extinct, the few remaining being scattered over the parish, but still preserving their peculiar habits and customs.

BOUNDARIES.—East by Rapides, St. Landry and Vermillion Parishes, west by Sabine River, north by Sabine Parish, and south by the Gulf of Mexico.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.—Sabine on the west, Mentaur River on the east boundary, and Calcasieu River running through the centre, from near the northern boundary to the Gulf—all navigable for steam or sail vessels of light draught.

Population about 4,000.

The surface of the country is level in the southern, and slightly undulating or rolling in the northern portion; consisting of either extensive prairies in the east, or equally extensive timbered country on the west—affording fine chances to the stock-raiser or the agriculturist.

The soil along the coast and about the rivers is very rich, producing corn, cotton and cane in abundance, and peculiarly well adapted near the mouths of the Mentaur and Calcasieu Rivers to the successful cultivation of the Sea Island cotton. The sweet and Irish potato grow finely, and yield an abundant return for the planting.

Where the timber is scarce the land produces rice readily, and in quantities sufficient to make it a lucrative business to any who might engage in its culture.

Pasturage over the entire parish is very fine, offering great inducements to the stock-raiser, the grasses growing being excellent for horses, mules, sheep and cattle, all of which do well.

The soil through the central portion is poor, and only calculated for stock, but the northern portion contains some of the finest cotton, corn and sugar lands.

There are several mineral and some chalybeate springs, and there is also a spring near the Calcasieu River producing a substance similar to petroleum and sulphur, and which possesses considerable curative powers in chronic cutaneous diseases.

Lands are cheap, ranging from 50 cents to \$10 per acre, according to location and quality, a large portion being public and subject to entry.

Of timber, the principal growths are white, red, water and live oaks, hickory, walnut, sassafras, magnolia, cypress, elm, post oak, ash and pine, of which last named kind there is an immense amount, as near one half the parish is a dense pine region, which has until a few years past been untouched, and which now gives employment to six or seven mills on the Sabine, and five on the Calcasieu, and two others are about to be built on the Calcasieu.

The cypress on the Sabine, Calcasieu and Mentaur (one mill on Mentaur saws only cypress), is either sawed into lumber, or made into shingles, staves, &c., and shipped to Texas for sale. One extensive shingle machine is in successful operation on the Sabine, at the town of Orange.

The amount of pine and cypress sawed on the Sabine, Mentaur and Calcasieu, and shipped to Texas, is about six or seven millions of feet annually, and is rapidly increasing; and all that is needed is State aid to remove the bars at the mouths of the three streams, so that vessels of larger size can enter the river, and this parish will be able to compete successfully with Mobile and Pensacola in the lumber trade.

There are three or four thousand bales of cotton produced annually, in the northern part of the parish, which is hauled to Alexandria, a distance of ninety miles, and shipped to New-Orleans, which would come down the Calcasieu and go to Galveston if we had steamers running here; for the river is navigable from ninety to one hundred miles for small steamers, while a much larger amount is shipped down the Sabine, and thence to New-Orleans, by steamship.

The parish is very healthy (another inducement to the settler) while the prairies abound in game, among which are deer, turkeys, geese, brants, ducks and pheasants (and these, too, in abundance), while the streams are well stocked with quite a variety of fish, thus affording sport to those who may desire it, besides affording a means of support to the settler. Of fruits, the orange, fig and peach do well; and several fine orange orchards, already in the vicinity of Lake Charles and other parts, are giving their owners a fine yield for their pains, while the fig and peach can be grown anywhere if planted and cared for. Melons of all kinds do well. All kinds of garden vegetables come well, if properly cared for; and in fact there is no reason for any one to want here who uses ordinary industry.—*Galveston News*.

8.—PROSPERITY OF FRANCE.

	1780.	1850.
Ploughed land.....	26,500,000 hectares*	28,000,000 "
Vineyard	1,500,000 "	2,000,000 "
Wood	9,000,000 "	8,000,000 "
Pasture land.....	3,000,000 "	4,000,000 "
Heath waste	10,000,000 "	8,000,000 "
Total	50,000,000 "	50,000,000 "

* A hectare is equal to 2 47-100 acres.

In sixty years we find, therefore, that the extent of waste land is reduced by four millions nine hundred and forty thousand acres, and of forest two millions four hundred and seventy thousand acres, while cultivated or ploughed land (*terres de labour*) is increased by three millions seven hundred and forty thousand acres; pastures two millions four hundred and seventy thousand, and vineyards by one million two hundred and thirty-five thousand.

The crop of wine this year is wonderfully fine, and no better speculation could be made with money than to buy it in quantity. The disease of the vines appears from accounts from Greece, to have transmigrated into the olive trees, and there is threatened for next year a deficit of oil. The improvements in France are scarcely commensurate with what should be in so long an interval; but if the ground gained be inconsiderable, improvement in culture is the more applicable, as may be seen from another tabulation:

	1789.	1850.
Fallow land.....	10,000,000 hectares.	5,000,000
Wheat	4,000,000 "	6,000,000
Rye, &c.....	7,000,000 "	6,000,000
Oats	2,000,000 "	3,000,000
Artificial pastures.	1,000,000 "	3,000,000
Root vegetables.....	100,000 "	2,000,000

The produce of silk is quintupled. Sugar has been introduced. Wine is doubled. In 1789, the mean wages of a farm hand were nineteen cents per day; at present, they are thirty cents; and one more table may be given to exhibit the division of profit per hectare (2 47-100 acres):

	1789.	1815.	1848.
Rent.....	12 francs.	18 francs.	30 francs.
Farmer.....	5 "	6 "	10 "
Accessory.	1 "	2 "	5 "
Taxes and tithes.....	7 "	4 "	5 "
Salaries.....	25 "	32 "	50 "
Total.....	50	62	100

9.—HOW ARKANSAS DEALS WITH HER FREE NEGROES.

Whilst the free blacks are an anxious subject of discussion in most of the southern states, none of them has acted with the same decision and boldness as the State of Arkansas, which had, by the census of 1850, 608 persons of this class only within her limits. The act of the last session of her Legislature upon this subject is so important, that we give it entire:

An Act to Remove the Free Negroes and Mulattoes from this State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That no free negro or mulatto shall be permitted to reside within the limits of this State after the first day of January, A.D. 1860.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto, over the age of twenty-one years, shall be found within the limits of this State after the first day of January, A.D. 1860, it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties to arrest, without any warrant, such free negro or mulatto; and after giving twenty days' notice, at five of the most public places in the county, shall hire him out at public outcry at the court-house door, to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months; and the person so hiring said free negro or mulatto shall be required to give bonds with good and sufficient security for the hire of said free negro or mulatto, and furnish him with the usual amount of clothing that is usually given to hired slaves; that the proceeds arising from the hire of said free negro or mulatto shall be paid to said sheriff quarterly in advance, and which shall be paid to said free negro or mulatto by the sheriff when the time expires for which he was hired, with instructions by the sheriff to leave the

State within thirty days; Provided, that the free negro or mulatto so hired shall be taken and held for the time he is hired out, as slaves are now held; if at the expiration of thirty days any of the aforementioned free negroes or mulattoes are found within the State, he or she shall be arrested by the sheriff, and dealt with in accordance with the third and fourth sections of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of such sheriffs to report to the prosecuting attorney, at the first term of the circuit court of his county, after arresting any free negro or mulatto, under provisions of the last clause of second section of this act, the names of such free negro or mulatto; and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to make presentment against said free negro or mulatto forthwith to the Circuit Court, and upon such presentment it shall be the duty of the court to immediately empanel a jury to try such free negro or mulatto; and if the jury find a verdict against said free negro or mulatto, the court shall render judgment against him, or her, that he or she shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the adjournment of said court, after the rendition of the judgment as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to issue a writ of venditioni exponas to the sheriff of said county, directing him to sell such negro or mulatto, after giving twenty days' notice of the time and place of said sale. Such sale shall be made at the court house door to the highest bidder for cash; and the purchaser at such sale shall acquire a good and valid title to such negro or mulatto, which shall be recognized in courts of law or equity in this State; Provided, that in case of any of the negroes or mulattoes so offered for sale, and sold under the provisions of this section, shall be the mother of a child, or children, under the age of seven years, the purchaser shall be required to take such child, or children, and may keep them until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, when such purchaser shall give such child or children, each, one suit of comfortable clothing and twenty-five dollars, and such child, or children, shall immediately depart beyond the limits of this State; and if he, she, or they, shall remain, or shall be found within this State three months after his or their arrival at the age of twenty-one years, he, she, or they shall be dealt with in accordance with the second, third, and fourth sections of this act; Provided such purchaser may, if he or she desire it, deliver said child or children to the sheriff upon their arrival at the age of seven years, to be hired out in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, that the proceeds of the sale of any such free negro or mulatto, after paying all costs (to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said negro or mulatto) accrued in the execution of this act, shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties in this State, to seize and take into custody all free negroes and mulattoes found in their respective counties after the first day of January, A. D. 1860, between the ages of seven and twenty-one years; and he shall on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court, hire them out to the highest bidder at the court-house door until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

The proceeds of such hiring to be placed in the county treasury, to be paid to such free negro or mulatto, as soon as he or she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and agrees to leave this State as the law directs. That if said hirer shall sell or offer to sell said hired minor negro or mulatto, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of the crime of kidnapping; Provided, that if any such minor shall be the mother of children under the age of seven years, the hirer shall take such children until the mother shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and she shall, if she leave the State in accordance with the provisions of this act, be required to remove such child or children beyond the limits of this State; Provided further, That all such free negroes or mulattoes who shall have been, prior to the passage of this act, bound or apprenticed under existing laws, shall, on the expiration of such apprenticeship, be liable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That upon the arrival of such free negro or mulatto at the age of twenty-one years, he or she shall forthwith leave the

State; and in case such negro or mulatto shall be found within this State three months after the expiration of his or her term of service, he or she shall be arrested, and dealt with as is provided in sections 2, 3, and 4, of this act.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That any free negro or mulatto who may wish to reside in this State, may choose, either before or after arrest, a master or mistress, and upon such free negro or mulatto appearing in open court, in any of the Circuit Courts of this State, the said court may, upon the written consent of the master or mistress, render judgment that such free negro or mulatto shall be the property of such master or mistress; which judgment shall be evidence of title to said negro or mulatto, in any court of law and equity in this State, and such negro or mulatto shall be held by such master or mistress in the same manner as slaves are held in this State. That such master or mistress shall be required to take the minor child or children of such free negro or mulatto upon the same terms as are required of the purchaser of free negroes or mulattoes, by section four of this act; Provided, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Court, before entering judgment as aforesaid, to require the master or mistress to enter into bonds with good and sufficient security, in at least the value of said negro or mulatto, conditioned that he or she will not permit said free negro or mulatto to act as a free person, or permit said negro or mulatto to hire their own time; Provided further, that when any free negro or mulatto chooses a master or mistress, under the provisions of this act, that it shall be the duty of the judge of the Circuit Court to appoint three responsible citizens of the county in which said free negro or mulatto may reside, to value such free negro or mulatto, and the master or mistress so chosen by them, shall pay one half of such valuation into the county treasury of the county.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the prosecuting attorneys shall be allowed for each presentment and judgment obtained under the provisions of this act, the sum of twenty dollars, to be taxed as costs, and the sheriffs shall be entitled to ten dollars for arresting each negro or mulatto, under the provisions of this act; and in addition to his regular fees the clerk shall receive the same fees as are allowed by law for similar services, to be taxed as costs.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person hereafter to emancipate any slaves in this State.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the county courts to make provision out of the proceeds of the sales of said free negroes or mulattoes, for the support of children under the age of seven years, who have no mothers, and who cannot be put out for their food and clothing; and for the aged and infirm negroes and mulattoes, who may be ascertained to be incapable of leaving the State, or cannot be sold after being apprehended. And all such minors, and aged and infirm negroes and mulattoes, shall be placed in the poor-house of the county, and in every respect to be treated as paupers.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, 12th February, 1859.

3.—PAUPERISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Statement showing the Total Amount Expended for the Relief of Paupers, with the average rate per Individual of the Population for the Kingdom of Great Britain.

England and Wales.			Scotland.			Ireland.		
Year.	Population.	Average.	Population.	Average.	Population.	Average.		
1855.....	29,450,205.....	\$1 50	3,058,925..	\$1 01½.....	4,249,755	\$0 62		
1856.....	30,021,220.....	1 50½.....	3,146,745..	1 04½.....	3,666,060.....	53½		
1857.....	29,493,780.....	1 47½.....	3,177,360..	1 05½.....	3,097,570.....	45		
Year.	England and Wales.		Per ct.	Scotland.	Per ct.	Ireland.	Per ct.	
1855.....	897,686.....		4.8.....	120,471	4.1.....	89,619.....	1.4	
1856.....	917,084.....		4.8.....	120,867.....	4.1.....	73,525.....	1.1	
1857.....	855,010.....		4.6.....	115,213.....	3.9.....	56,910.....	0.9	

The above is extracted from recent Parliamentary reports.

The ratio of decrease of pauperism, during the three years, is largely in favor of Ireland. This fact would seem to confirm the recent encouraging intelligence, received from that long-depressed portion of the British dominions.

EDITORIAL MISCELLANY.

SEVERAL interesting and valuable contributions and papers are upon our table upon the subject of the *Levees and outlets* of the Mississippi and the drainage of its low lands, which will receive our attention at an early day. Among them are:

1st. A special Report relative to the cost of draining the swamp lands bordering on Lake Pontchartrain, by Lewis G. De Russy.

2nd. The Outlets and Levees of the Mississippi, by J. G. Barnard, U. S. Engineers.

3rd. Improvement of the Mississippi river, by Albert Stein.

4th. Report on the proposed system of Drainage for the first Draining District of New-Orleans, by Major G. T. Beauregard, Chief Engineer.

On the ninth day of the present month, the *Southern Convention* is expected to assemble at Vicksburg, Miss., and large delegations will doubtless be in attendance from the several Southern States. The proceedings will appear in our pages for June, to take their place among those of previous Conventions for the last fifteen years. The following is the address of the Committee:

To the People of the Slaveholding States:

YELLOW CITIZENS—A committee, consisting of J. D. B. DeBow of Louisiana, Hon. John A. Quitman of Mississippi, Hon. Guy M. Bryan of Texas, Hon. W. S. Yancey of Alabama, and Major W. H. Chase of Florida, was appointed at the late Southern Convention in Montgomery, to invite the people of the Southern States to be represented at an adjourned

meeting of the Convention in Vicksburg, Miss., on the ninth day of May next.

The lamented decease of Gen. Quitman, created soon after a vacancy in the committee, which was filled with the name of Gen. J. J. McRae.

The committee cannot believe that an argument is necessary to demonstrate to the people of the slaveholding States the importance of union among themselves, and of mutual good understanding in the origination and discussion of questions essential to their security and repose.

Of this nature are the questions which come annually before the Convention; and whatever diversity of opinion exists in regard to some of them, it cannot be doubted that the light which the discussions elicit, and the conflict of mind and mind which they induce, exercise an influence most salutary, and keep alive a spirit favorable to patriotism.

The presence annually at the Convention of a large number of men of position and character from every section of the South, and of a large representation from the masses of the people, not under the restraints of party, and in no wise obligated to do its behests, and the free interchange of opinion which takes place among them, is itself an important feature of the Convention, and, in the absence of every other, should insure its perpetuity.

It is only from such assemblages that, in periods of great public peril, the hopes of the patriot can be realized—as the colonial history of the country evinces.

There is no name honored in the councils, or revered in the hearts of the South, from the earliest period of its history to the present, that may not be claimed as authority for everything that is sought by the Convention. From such patriotic sources have come warnings of danger, against which the Convention would provide, and appeals for action to which the Convention would respond; and if any of these are now found to be in conflict with it, or interposing discouragements, commonplace, yet sincere men, may find it difficult to understand the peculiar influence in establishing the security and repose of the South,

which has been exercised by the recent triumphs of Black Republicanism in every free State of the North, and its seemingly secured majorities in the Electoral College.

Fellow-citizens of the South, let us not be lulled into sleep and dreams of security, which experience teaches can only prove to be illusory, for opposition to slavery has entered into the head and heart of the people of the North, and can only be met by wisdom and firmness on the part of the South.

The power which threatened us in its infancy and weakness, unless met and rebuked, is not likely to take a step backward in the hour of its highest triumph, whatever to the contrary it may be to the interest or the want of nerve in politicians to teach.

There is much for the Convention, however, to do beyond the discussion of political questions, important as are these, for within its purview comes everything that relates to the intellectual, moral, educational and industrial development of the South. To create opinion is to create things.

The executives of the several States and the various municipal bodies of the South are earnestly requested to send such delegates as will best represent the opinions of the body of the people.

The ninth day of May will be a favorable time to visit Vicksburg, and the citizens of that hospitable community invite to the waters of the Mississippi the people of the Atlantic States and of the Gulf.

Delegates to recent Conventions are invited to this.

In a late number of the Review, we denounced in appropriate terms the governmental "convocation," as it was called, of "agriculturists" at the seat of government, under the auspices of the Patent Office. Congress, it seems, has taken the same view of the matter with ourselves, for in the recent appropriation bill appears the following clause:

Provided, That no part of the appropriation shall be used or expended in defraying the expenses of a body of men or delegates assembled in Washington, or elsewhere, as an agricultural college or advisory board of agriculture, convened under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, or any other person, under any name, for any object whatever

Every body remembers the preposterous work on *Southern Slavery*, by one Helper, claiming to be of North Carolina, but really of New-England, which has been so often exposed and ridiculed among us. The abolitionists are, however, making the most of it, and some one of them, more impudent than the rest, has sent a circular, in which it is proposed to print a cheap and condensed edition of the work for gratuitous distribution throughout the land. The moral of the matter is, that while some of us are crying "peace," "peace," the enemy is

sleepless and indefatigable in his nefarious work, and bringing up his cohorts to our very doors! The following is taken from the circular:

Mr. HELPER is a native of North Carolina, who, as the result of careful observation and extensive inquiry, has reached the very obvious and just conclusion that Human Slavery is the great primary curse and peril of the South, impeding its progress in morals, intelligence, industry, and wealth. This conclusion, with the facts on which it is founded, is embodied in his book entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South"—a work everywhere received and hailed by the advocates of Free Labor, as one of the most impregnable demonstrations of the justice of their cause and the vital importance of its triumphs to our National and general well-being. Were every citizen in possession of the facts embodied in this book, we feel confident that slavery would soon peacefully pass away, while a Republican triumph in 1860 would be morally certain.

It is believed that this testimony of a Southern man, born and reared under the influence of slavery, will be more generally listened to and profoundly heeded, whether in the Slave or in the Free States, than an equally able and conclusive work written by a Northern man. And it is very desirable, therefore, that a cheap compend of its contents, fitted for gratuitous circulation, be now made and generally diffused in those States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois—which are to decide the next Presidential contest.

HORACE GREELEY,
JOHN JAY,
WM. HENRY ANTHON,
THURLOW WEED,
JAMES KELLY, Chairman of
the State Central Com.
WM. C. BRYANT,
MARCUS SPRING,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
B. S. HEDRICK,
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
R. H. MCCURDY,
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
ABRAHAM WAKEMAN,
WM. CURTIS NOTHS.

Contributions still come to our desk upon the subject of the *Slave Trade*, but we intend to intermit a little the discussion in order to bring up other matters. Mr. Deloney's excellent report on the Apprentice Labor question must therefore wait a little. We can only give some extracts from the well prepared manuscript of Joseph Armour, of Arkansas, which he is good enough to send us, and which is intended as a memorial to the Congress of the United States. He says:

How often have we been told from our legislative halls, that Congress has no power or jurisdiction over slavery, as it exists in the United States—that each one of the States is sovereign, and competent to manage its own internal affairs. How comes it then we ask, that Congress has for so many years legislated, and entered on her rolls, laws, expressly prohibiting the slave trade, and ex-

tering into compact with foreign nations with force of arms to suppress it? We ask, is not this a direct contradiction, in words, terms, and action? Can there be an onslaught on the institution, and no onslaught at the same time? Is not this equivocation and manifest contradiction, and insult to common sense? Can a fountain send forth bitter water and sweet at the same time? Can a house stand that is divided against itself? Hence it is solely owing, in our humble opinion, that all our troubles and convulsions in the halls of Congress and out of it, are to be ascribed to this double action, or double dealing of Congress in the matter of African slavery. Where is the propriety or fitness or evenness in action, to send a U. S. Marshal to aid in the re-capture of a runaway slave in any of the mis-called free States, and at the same time having a fleet on the African coast to intercept and suppress it altogether. If any one can solve this riddle—why then we confess he is more shrewd than we are, and most cheerfully resign to him the palm of victory in discrimination.

The Hon. Judge Douglas said, in some of his speeches in Illinois, that it was never in the imagination or contemplation in the "act" of confederation, that the several States should be alike in their internal and domestic affairs; that, in particular, climate, and soil, and production, required different kinds of laborers and institutions. Now, with this concession from so good a quarter, (though not in the least new), we cannot but assert, that this plainest of interpretations and natural sense of things, is flatly contradicted by every measure of Congress for years gone by. Is not her navy, for years kept on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the trade, at direct variance with, and forms a true contradiction to, the interpretation and correct meaning of the "act" of confederacy just now noticed? Is not this language and these measures, using a forked tongue? Do they not involve a contradiction and thing impracticable, and as near as may be, an absurdity? Was not the seizure and capture and confiscation of the brig Echo, a direct preventive of the people of a certain latitude, from the use of that kind of laborers only, and property suitable to their climate, soil, and production? Is not this an intervention and prohibition of the rights of sovereign States? If such a prodigal, lawless procedure is not a direct breach of the "act" of confederacy, we may wait a thousand years and be unable to find a clearer case in point, or a more perfect disannulment of the Union. No wonder that our halls of Congress should be harassed and disturbed, and the country convulsed and on the borders of dissolution, arising solely from such contradictory and lawless proceedings in Congress.

Ever since the time that Congress first took action to suppress the slave trade, at that crisis and moment were sown the seeds of disunion, and the act of confederacy set at naught and annulled; and we may wonder, and be surprised with gladness, that up to this hour that these incendiary proceedings have produced no worse fruits than sectional divisions, and rancorous feelings and disputations of men; with some exceptions, indeed, of a more heinous character, when the planter went in pursuit of his abducted slave, and the bitter contentions in Kansas. And when disunion comes, as come it will, if the present measures of Congress be persisted in, then will be the

consummation of measures—it may be slow in working, but sure in its progress and ultimate triumph. Well has it been said, "Save me from my friends, leave me to my enemies."

We tender our thanks to D. Appleton & Co., of New-York, for the following interesting works:

1. *Letters of a Traveller*.—Second series, by Wm. Cullen Bryant, 1859. These letters were written by the distinguished author, during several visits to Europe.

2. *The Foster Brothers*—being, a history of the school and college life of two young men, 1859. The work is well adapted to the use of parents as well as of youth.

3. *The Laws and Practice of Whist*, by C. C. C. This is an excellent little hand-book, issued in handsome style, and comes under the auspices of the celebrated "Portland Club of London."

CHILDS & PETERSON, of Philadelphia, we learn from the *Publishers' Journal*, have just issued the first volume of a work, which has for a long time past been in preparation, and the publication of which has been eagerly looked for by all who take an interest in literary matters: "*A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the Earliest Accounts to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century: Containing Thirty Thousand Biographies and Literary Notices, with Forty Indexes of Subjects*." By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. It is beyond the legitimate province of this journal to do more than present the most patent features of works offered for its consideration; nor would the thorough criticism of this be a task which even the greatest learning might undertake without apprehension, or the greatest industry accomplish without the necessity of repose. And in respect to Mr. Allibone's great work, there are so many apparent and unquestionable points of interest, such a variety of usefulness, so many important applications of which it is capable, each bearing a proportion of actual and practical value, so far above the price at which the enterprising publishers have put it in the market, that it would be almost a work of supererogation to do more than merely mention its title. The industry of its author, which seems never to have been relaxed, manifests itself in many collateral labors besides the special purpose of his work, and

the most persevering student will hardly find a lifetime sufficient to exhaust this immense collection; a collection no less remarkable for its abstract interest than for its immediate and available information.

La Plata, Paraguay, and the Argentine Confederation. The work of Capt. Page, published by Harper & Brothers, is thus noted by a contemporary:

This volume appears quite opportunely, now that our difficulties with Paraguay,—originating mainly with the expedition whose history is here given,—are about to be pressed to a settlement, either amicable or otherwise. The collision between the "Water Witch," the vessel in which much of this exploration was made, and the government of Paraguay, was a leading incident among those which have caused the difficulties between Paraguay and this country, to settle which, we have sent out to assist our diplomacy the largest naval force that the United States ever despatched upon a warlike errand. At the same time the reports of that exploration contain the best accounts yet collated, of the approaches to Paraguay and its means of defence. The present publication is given, the author tells us, as an answer to inquiries "for more detailed information about that section of South America," than was found in his official report. It contains a full and lively narrative of the whole movements of the expedition, with an introduction, giving a sketch of the history of the country, and is accompanied by a large map of the basin of La Plata, and illustrated by many engravings. It is not only a very agreeable book, but is a valuable contribution to our scanty knowledge of the interior of the southern half of our continent.

We are indebted to B. Perley Poore, Secretary, for a copy of the *Transactions and Monthly Bulletin of the United States Agricultural Society*, for 1859, which constitutes a very neat volume of some 300 pages, of very valuable matter.

We call especial attention to the new advertisements of several New-Orleans houses in the pages of the Review, viz: O. O. Woodman, and J. Wright & Co., Wholesale Druggists; S. N. Gilman, Agricultural Machinery and Engines; Newton Richards, Marble

and Lime Yard; Ed. M. Ivens, Agricultural Machinery, etc. These are all extensive establishments, where our country friends can be supplied on the most accommodating and liberal terms. The Daguerrean Gallery of Jacobs is a very extensive one, on Camp street. Our subscribers will always do well to consult the advertising pages of the Review.

We call attention specially to the card of George G. Henry, of Mobile, patentee of the process of *converting raw cotton into yarns on the plantations*. We have often referred to this subject in our pages, and given the most voluminous statistics and information upon it. The matter is no longer an experiment. Many planters have adopted the process the present season, and have ordered the necessary machinery. Others are preparing very soon to enter the field. We have ourselves seen the yarn, purchased from a plantation where the machinery has been in action, in handsome mercantile condition, and of the most superior quality, by one of our wholesale houses, and learn that the market for it in New-Orleans is unlimited. It will be purchased as fast as received. We sincerely commend this great matter to the attention of the whole planting community, as one by which it is demonstrated they can double at least the net revenue of their estates.

The following beautiful property is offered for sale by one of our subscribers:

ROSE MONT,

One of the loveliest spots in Tennessee,
FOR SALE.

Situated three miles from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro' turnpike and within a few minutes' walk of the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. Male and female colleges and academies within favorable distances.

The place contains 150 acres more or less, about one half in cultivation, balance in timber (75 acres of the best could be purchased separately if desired), in the very highest state of cultivation; splendidly watered—several of the finest springs upon it.

Rose Mont is literally covered with orchards of every variety of fruit known to the State—overgreens and shrubbery of every description—in fact, everything to make a country home desirable.

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Various unscrupulous and fraudulent attempts having been made to palm off *bugus, impure, unreliable and injurious* preparations, under the FALSE PRETENSE of their being the Genuine Discovery of Dr. Churchill of Paris, I now give notice that my "Genuine Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash" will, after this date, be put up in extra large bottles, with the following words blown in the glass:

"DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH, A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, J. WINCHESTER, NEW-YORK."

Also, the label upon the bottle, and the wrapper, has a *fac simile* of my signature. NO OTHER IS GENUINE.

Dr. Churchill, in a private letter to me, says, in order to insure success:

"THAT THE TREATMENT USED SHALL BE THE HYPOPHOSPHITES AS I HAVE EMPLOYED THEM. I DO NOT CONSIDER MYSELF IN ANYWISE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ILL SUCCESS OF EVERY CRUDE FORMULA WHICH MAY BE IMAGINED BY OTHER PRACTITIONERS."

To give assurance to the public of the chemical purity of my preparation, I refer to the following

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"New-York, Feb. 8, 1859.

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist"

From the N. Y. Druggists' Circular for Feb., 1859—Edited by Dr. L. V. Newton.

"The Hypophosphites, taken as a class, seem to POSSESS the POWER of INCREASING NERVE FORCE, and promoting the function of nutrition. * * * Dr. Churchill, who first brought them into notice, lays claim to them as SPECIFICS IN PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, alleging that the progress of this disease is altogether due to the waste of phosphorus."

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DR. CHURCHILL'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION has been received from Paris, and will be published with all possible dispatch. I have also an ORIGINAL LETTER from Dr. CHURCHILL, in exposition of his Discovery, which, with Circular, and other valuable information, will be sent to all sufferers throughout the Union, whose names may be forwarded to me.

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There is now offered to the Agriculturist a purely National Compost, and one that can be entirely relied upon AS REPRESENTED. The component parts of this Fertilizer are, GREEN SAND MARL, FISH, and pure ANIMAL BONE, three UNRIVALLED and IMPORTANT agents, each in itself extensively used, separately. These are chemically mixed to RETAIN for the soil, for future availableness, all the Ammonia not needed or taken by the plants and cereals.

A letter from Dr. Deck, together with his analysis, are found below :

"The selection and proportion of ingredients in the 'NATIONAL FERTILIZER' render it equal to the best Peruvian Guano, at a far less cost, while its effects are much more persistent.

"For crops of corn, and cereals generally, the combination of Phosphates, Alkalies, and Soluble Silicates, will exert great influence in quickening and sustaining the same, while for grasses, clovers, and bulbous plants, the Ammonia and Potash are indispensable to stimulate and place them beyond the reach of insects.

"In numerous analyses I have made of natural and artificial manures, I find none superior to this in theory, and I doubt not that practical application will sustain it.

"ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Agricultural and Analytical Chemist."

Analytical Laboratory, and Office of Consulting Chemistry and Mining Geology, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE, New-York, August 6th, 1868.

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Potash and Soda.....	9.00		
Sulphate of Lime.....	7.50		
Carbonate of Lime.....	2.25		
Oxide of Iron and Alumina.....	2.15	Proportion of Available Ammonia.....	5.75
		" Soluble in Water.....	21.00

ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

The following letter is from Dr. Deck also :
"Since the above Analysis has been recorded, I have visited the works of the Company, at Highlands, N. J., and am bound to express my satisfaction at the systematic process carried on to produce this invaluable Fertilizer.

"The deposit of Green Marl on their property, which forms the basis of the Fertilizer, appears very uniform and of enormous extent. This I had previously satisfied myself upon, during the Geological Survey of New-Jersey, which I occasionally accompanied.

"The supply of fish for the ammoniacal and organic material of the Fertilizer is unlimited; and the general process of manipulation and incorporating this with the other valuable ingredients—Phosphates and Alkalies—leaves nothing to be desired, and ought to produce a perfect manure.

Samples taken from the various heaps, in different stages of manufacture, prove its general richness; while those from the bulk, ready for sale, were of the same character as the sample analyzed.

August 11, 1868. ISAIAH DECK, M. D.

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EDITORS OF PAPERS, AND

THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

PATENTED INVENTION

For Spinning the Cotton Crops

ON THE PLANTATIONS, DIRECTLY FROM THE SEED. FULLY DEMONSTRATED, BY WHICH THE PLANTER'S NET INCOME IS DOUBLED OR MORE THAN DOUBLED.

The above invention has been put into complete and successful operation on the plantation of one of the most distinguished gentlemen of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. Little negroes learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns have not only commanded the premium at the Mississippi State Fair, but one of the judges (who is a spinner of twenty years' experience), states that they are about double as strong as any that were in competition with them; and now all question, doubt, or conjecture, as to its practicability, is satisfactorily and positively answered, by its actual and daily working demonstration. Working on one plantation proves that it will work on all.

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New-York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hemaphrodite to the other machines, by which I excluded from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations, I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

But the UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and I, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expenses very nearly that accrue to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges (save those of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount), and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing-house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

We can make any number or size of yarn desired, and this invention, from its nature, is complete, and cannot be improved upon.

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up; and the operatives, in a great many cases, required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where that may be, it will pay well to hire hands to put in their place; and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this, will very soon place planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and those not in debt, to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making, on the 1st February, at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24s., which would net here 20 to 21c.; and the accounts are, that spinners have contracts ninety days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands that in all the year are employed in raising the crop—to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner, and oils.

The moment it is seen and understood by the planters, that these few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their large investment, with the heavy expenses on it to raise the crop, does, they will not pause in their decision to avail themselves of my invention as soon as possible.

That this immensely increased income is not to be transient, and the price will not decline by our spinning the entire crop of country into yarns, let me impress these facts on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his factory buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel for it, to buy his machines, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demand a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8c. to 10c. a pound; then, besides the cost of cotton and the cost to spin, he must get several cents more for each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he is at. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this outlay and expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns, and some, if not all of his profits, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell below cost, and as the planter must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter is to retain all his cotton would have yielded him, and three fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.

In a word, I sell what is equivalent to a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., and receive one fourth of what it produces from the party buying. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.

Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton, or upward, will, for the present, be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to me here, or at Mobile.

AGENTS WANTED.

Editors of newspapers throughout the cotton region, from North Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to aid in the selection and to recommend to me energetic agents, to place this unparalleled invention before the cotton planters, and make contracts for me, whom, upon thus being presented to me, I will appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

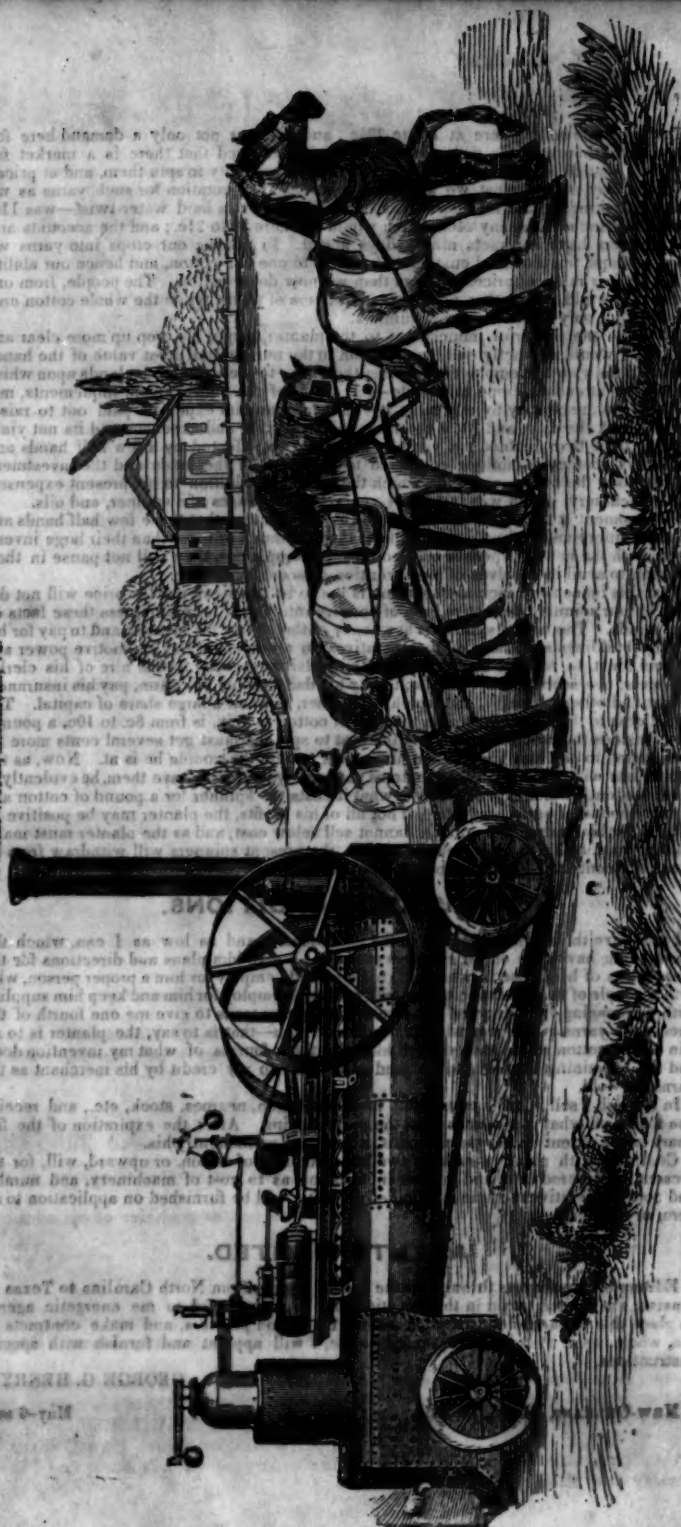
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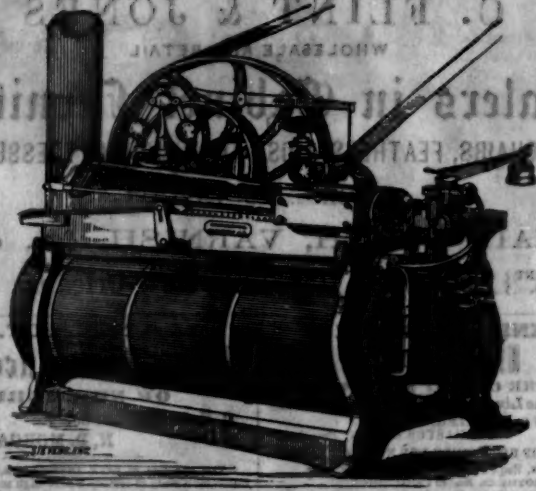
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3½ inches diameter of cylinder.	9½ inches diameter of cylinder.
4½	9
5½	10
6½	12
7	

and from 8 to 24 inches stroke, and rating from 1½ to 25 horse power, with chimneys, blowers, and water pipe complete. This is the only Steam Engine made which has a boiler perfectly accessible in all of its parts, both inside and outside, for cleaning, and a conclusive evidence of its superior merits and popularity, is in the fact that upwards of One Thousand of them are now in use, with a constantly increasing demand. For sale by **S. H. GILMAN,**
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apl-ly. P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

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ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE
CULTURE OF COTTON.

MANUFACTURED BY
B. M. RHODES & CO.,

Office 82 South-St., Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.

PACKED IN BARRELS AND BAGS.

Price Forty-Five Dollars per Ton Cash in Baltimore.

We herewith introduce to the agricultural public a regularly made "Super-Phosphate of Lime." An article of this description was first recommended in 1841 by Baron Liebig, and has ever since been considered in Europe, and more especially in England, as a manure of established and unmistakable value. It was principally owing to the extensive cultivation of turnips and other bulbs in England, and to the truly miraculous effect of the Super-Phosphate of Lime on this kind of crops, that this manure so soon won the favor of the English farmers, who are now quite familiar with its chemical character and mode of action on different crops. In our country the cultivation of bulbous plants is very limited; such striking evidence could not therefore be observed, and a general introduction of this fertilizer is yet to be looked for.

RHODES' Super-Phosphate of Lime is a chemical compound, entirely different from the character of the raw materials which are used in its preparation. It possesses virtues specifically its own, not borrowed from other natural products, nor imitable by them, and is hence destined to form an indispensable assistant in modern agriculture.

Its principal feature is, that it contains Bi-phosphate of Lime, a combination of phosphoric acid and lime, which is, unlike that contained in bones, guano, or mineral phosphites, easily soluble in water, and therefore ready for assimilation by the plants whenever it is needed as nutriment. Another, and also a very important constituent, is the Hydrated Sulphate of Lime. This substance is simultaneously formed with the Bi-Phosphate of Lime in the manufacture of the Super-Phosphate, and has, on account of its peculiar mechanical texture, in a much higher degree than the common plaster of Paris, the power to attract and retain the ammonia of the atmosphere, and thus to contribute materially to a luxurious growth of the clover.

No additions of Peruvian Guano have been made to this article, in order to furnish a "Super-Phosphate" as concentrated as possible, and to leave the farmer himself a chance to regulate his applications of Peruvian Guano according to the nature of the soil, and to the particular crop which he intends to raise.

For directions of use, with full detail of Rhodes' Super-Phosphate, (now entering the seventh year of its introduction,) we refer to our pamphlet, which can be had by addressing us, or our several agents, who will furnish Rhodes' Super-Phosphate at our prices, with the simple addition of shipping expenses, viz.:

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KRITH & FLANNER, Wilmington, N. C.	J. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C.
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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, in any style, from \$20 to
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IMPORTER OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS, ENGLISH HOSIERY, JUVENILE KID
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6 FINE UNDERSHIRTS FOR \$1.50.
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6 FINE ENGLISH SOCKS FOR \$1.
6 " LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, READY-MADE.
MED. FOR \$1.50.
BLACK SILK CRAVATS, 40c each.
10 SHIRT COLLARS FOR 30c, and every article for
the Gentleman's Toilet, equally cheap.

New Goods by every steamer.
Manufactury, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.
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Refer to Messrs. McILVAINE, SON & CO., and Merchants generally, of Petersburg, Va.;
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Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of French and German Looking-Glasses
of all sizes, framed in the best style, of the latest patterns, and of the finest polish, which
cannot be surpassed by any other establishment for cheapness, beauty, and durability. He
manufactures and has on hand Portrait and Picture Frames, and every thing in his line.
Old Frames re-gilt, and new Glasses inserted; old Looking-Glass Plates re-silvered.

apl-17.

TRUTH OMNIPOIENT!

We give our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us from J. W. Vesey, Esq., of the *Aberdeen Conservative*, enclosing at the time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vassar, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associate editor of the *Conservative*. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hands the rising generation of children are placed for nurture and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents.

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.

Aberdeen, Miss., August 23, 1891.

Messrs. Whittier & Co.—As my testimonial in reference to your preparations may prove beneficial to you, I enclose the following, published at my request in the *"Conservative"* of the 21st inst.

Col. Vassar was formerly associate editor of the *"Conservative,"* and is well known in North Mississippi, as a gentleman of intelligence and strict integrity.

Respectfully,

J. W. VESSEY.

COMMUNICATED.

[For the *Conservative*.]

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 18th, 1891.

DEAR VESSEY.—Upon the principles of justice and humanity, I am induced to ask your permission to insert this communication in your paper, believing, as I do, that it may be the means of preventing untold sorrow in many a happy household.

On Friday last, having been for several days previous absent from my family, I found, on my return home, that my infant, aged about 12 months, was quite unwell, from some unknown cause—supposed to be teething. Upon an examination, however, I was of the opinion that her indisposition proceeded from worms; and having been told by a respectable physician that Winer's Canadian Vermifuge was a sovereign remedy against this terrible enemy of children, I was induced to give it a trial, reluctantly, by the acquiescence of my family physician.

On the following morning (Saturday), I commenced administering it by discharges, once in quantity, being about to give the smallest of prescriptions. I was unable to detect any important condition by it until late in the afternoon of that day; and should not then, but for the discharge of some thirteen worms, varying in length from two and a half to six inches. This I thought a remarkable number for a nursing infant. But, to my great amazement, about one o'clock the next morning I was aroused from my slumber to witness the incredible number of now hounded and thirty-six from one evacuation.

Before breakfast of the same morning (Sunday), but a small dose was administered, which was followed by the discharge of fifty during the day. The next day (Monday), none was administered; but still occasional discharges occurred during the day, varying in size and quantity as described.

On Tuesday morning following, one more small dose was administered, making in all five doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful, instead of a half as prescribed by the label of directions. In all, the little creature has discharged to this date upward of three hundred worms, a majority of which will measure five or six inches in length, and to running about as usual, with returning evidence of good health and spirits.

Having met with such astonishing effects in the case of my infant, I was induced to use the Vermifuge on six other children under my protection, varying in age from two to two years old, and in every case save one (that of the eldest) the like happy results have been produced.

These facts are elicited, first, because of my antipathy heretofore to nostrums of every kind; and, second, because my experience had convinced me that in the experience I have made with Winer's Canadian Vermifuge, its due to offering immunity, as well as the manifestation of the medicine, to make public the results of my observation.

W. H. VASSAR.

For sale in New-Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

31 and 33 Chartres St.,

May 1st.

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge

SAVES THE CHILDREN.

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge

ought to be in all

NURSERIES.

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge

IS THE DELIGHT OF

MOTHERS.

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge

DESTROYS WORMS AT ONCE.

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge

THE DELIGHT OF NURSES.

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge

THE ONLY THING THAT CAN BE

RELIED ON TO EXTERMINATE

WORMS.

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge

FOR EXPELLING WORMS.

Remember it is the only thing that can be depended on.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

The United States Mail Steamers Arago, 2,500 tons, D. Line, Commander Fulton, 2,500 tons J. A. Wetton, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre, and Southampton, in the year 1859, on the following days:

1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE HAVRE.	LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON.			
Arago, Saturday, June 20th	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29th	Fulton, Wednesday, June 30th			
Fulton, " July 21st	Arago, " July 27th	Arago, " July 28th			
Arago, " Aug. 21st	Fulton, " Aug. 24th	Fulton, " Aug. 24th			
Fulton, " Sept. 18th	Arago, " Sept. 21st	Arago, " Sept. 22d			
Arago, " Oct. 16th	Fulton, " Oct. 19th	Fulton, " Oct. 20th			
Fulton, " Nov. 13th	Arago, " Nov. 16th	Arago, " Nov. 17th			
Arago, " Dec. 11th	Fulton, " Dec. 14th	Fulton, " Dec. 15th			
	1859.	1859.			
Fulton, Saturday, Jan. 8th	Arago, Tuesday, Jan. 11th	Arago, Wednesday, Jan. 12th			
Arago, " Feb. 5th	Fulton, " Feb. 8th	Fulton, " Feb. 9th			
Fulton, " March 5th	Arago, " Mar. 8th	Arago, " March 9th			
Arago, " April 24th	Fulton, " April 27th	Fulton, " April 28th			
Fulton, " April 30th	Arago, " May 3d	Arago, " May 4th			
Arago, " May 25th	Fulton, " May 31st	Fulton, " June 1st			
	Arago, " June 28th	Arago, " June 29th			

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery, to insure safety and speed; the ships have fire water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision, or stranding, water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

From New-York to Southampton or Havre, 1st cabin \$130

" " " " 2d " 75

From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st " 700 frs

" " " " 2d " 350 frs

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense. Speeds delivered in London. No passage secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. All letters and packages must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to

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CROSKEY & CO., Southampton.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO., Paris.

A WEEKLY MEDICAL PERIODICAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

S. W. Butler, M. D., Editor and Proprietor. W. E. Atkinson, M. D., Associate Editor.

As a Monthly, the Reporter has been long and favorably known to the profession. In its Weekly form, which began with a new series and volume on the 1st October, 1859, it will continue to be an independent and original medical journal. Being unembarrassed by no outside connections. No subscription is required for the medical profession, especially in its organized capacity, without fear or favor.

The Reporter will contain weekly reports of Special Lectures, Hospital Clinics, Medical Society Debates, Original Communications, Book Notices, Editorials, Correspondence, Foreign and Domestic Medical News, etc., etc. It is planned being much the same as that of the weekly medical journals in this country. It will contain sixteen royal octavo pages of practical reading matter each week. This page is larger than that of Harper's Monthly, making it probably the cheapest medical journal published in any or any other country.

TERMS: \$3.00 per annum, or \$1.00 for four months. The Reporter is sent only to those who pay in advance. Specimen copies sent, however, on application.

Advertisements in the Reporter are received every part of the country, and it is daily collected, and is an excellent medium for advertising intended to reach the medical profession.

Jan. 1. Address the Editors, Philadelphia, Pa.

JANNEY'S HOTEL,

Columbia, S. C.

This HOTEL has been thoroughly repaired, renovated, and a new wing erected, with a large and commodious DINING ROOM, fitted out in modern style, all of which is handsomely finished and FURNISHED, making it one of the most desirable Hotels in the city.

January, 1859.

Feb-1 yr

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At the lowest prices, of direct importation from most approved Quarries,
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Consisting of **FRONTS**, for Stores and Dwellings; **FRONTICES**, for Principal Doors and Hall Entrances; **Buttress-Blocks**, Steps and Platforms to Doors, Door Sills and Lintels, Window Sills and Lintels, Caps, Cornices and Flag Stones; Gate Posts, Fence and Wall Coping, &c.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, AND GRAVE STONES,
TOGETHER WITH ALL KINDS OF MARBLE WORK.

NEWTON RICHARDS, 147 Custom House-St., New-Orleans.

The numerous testimonials of the purity and superior quality of the Cape Lime, for the purposes of Masonry, and particularly for Plaster, are too well known to require repetition. The Proprietor of the **CAPE GRAND LIME QUARRIES** has adopted such improvements in its production as will insure a more perfect calcination, and enable him promptly to supply the increasing demand.

A Barrel of this Lime will be stamped "RICHARDS' CAPE LIME," and of a size equal to the best barrel, or three Winchester's bush barrels. Merchants, Plasterers, and Masons, by addressing the undersigned through their Agent, or the Post Office in this City, with satisfactory references, may have the Lime fresh from the Kilns, delivered at any designated landing on the river above, or in the City of New-Orleans. may-lyr

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CORNER ST. CHARLES AND CLIO STS., NEW-ORLEANS.

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THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO FILL AT THE

SHORTEST NOTICE, ALL ORDERS FOR

PLANTATION CLOTHING.

PLANTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND

EXAMINE THEIR GOODS.

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Nos. 165 AND 167 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BARONNE AND PHILIPPA, NEW-ORLEANS.

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IMPORTERS OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, and Fancy Goods,

21 CAMP-ST., AND 78 COMMON-ST., NEW-ORLEANS.

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New-Orleans Agency for the South-West

OF

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Have this Fall taken the First Premium at every State Fair held in the United States wherever they have contended, without one exception, viz:

State of Missouri, at St. Louis; State of Illinois, at Centralia; State of Mississippi, at Jackson; State of New-York, at Syracuse; State of New-Jersey; State of Maryland, at Baltimore; State of Virginia, at Richmond; State of California; State of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg; State of Kentucky; State of Wisconsin; State of Michigan; State of Indiana. And also, this Fall, (1858,) at the Fairs in Chicago; St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond, and San Francisco.

If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.

At the above-named TWENTY FAIRS, all held this Autumn (1858), at nearly all of them, the boasted SINGER SHUTTLE MACHINE DID NOT CONTEND, as well as Grover & Baker's, Weed's, Sloan's, Webster's, Bartholf's, and twenty or more others; and ALL, IN EVERY INSTANCE, have been SIGNALLY and FAIRLY BEATEN. No rational man can now deny the fact that the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

Is the NE PLUS ULTRA of all SEWING MACHINES—the PAUL MORPHY of Creation.

The following is the published report of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, on awarding the Premium at the conclusion of their Fair at Pittsburg, on the 1st of October last:

"The Committee have given a full opportunity to the exhibitors of several Sewing Machines to show and explain their several articles, and, after a close investigation, have concluded, while Singer's Machine for heavy work is equal to any, and also an excellent Machine for general use, Grover & Baker's is more simple in its construction, and equal in its ability to perform for general purposes; but without disparaging the merits of either of the above, the Committee feel constrained to award a diploma to the Wheeler & Wilson Machine as being the best for all family purposes.

"R. B. MOREHEAD,

MOSES F. EATON,

WM. MURDOCK,

JOHN A. SMALL,

Committee."

WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINES having taken the First Premiums at all the State Fairs held this Fall (1858) throughout the Union, in every instance where they have contended, over all other Sewing Machines, must be received as conclusive evidence of their unqualified superiority.

An ample supply of these First Premium Machines will be received by every steamer from New-York, and for sale at the only Depot of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

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apl.—2mo.

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DAILY DELTA, Invariably in Advance,	\$10
WEEKLY DELTA, do. do.	3
SUNDAY DELTA, do. do.	2

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TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TIME SAVED.

And the risks and discomforts of a sea voyage greatly diminished.

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Thence by Steamships three times a week—Monday, Suwannee, to Sabine Pass and Galveston; Wednesday, Orizaba, to Galveston and Indianola; Saturday, Matagorda, to Galveston and Indianola. Carrying the U. S. Mail.

The ferry running to the Railroad leaves the landing foot of Toulouse Street, nearly opposite Jackson Square, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Tickets may be obtained and stateroom secured at the Railroad Office, corner of St. Peter and Leves Streets, (opposite Jackson Square) daily, and at the depot before the departure of the Texas trains.

mar—1 yr.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

COMMERCE IS KING AND COTTON GOVERNS COMMERCE.

I have, in different sized tracts, about eight thousand acres for sale, of as good Land for the growth of Cotton as can be found in the United States, situated in one of the best Cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River Lands; the yearly average production of which, is one bale of Cotton, or fifty bushels of Corn to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on, or near the Arkansas River. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such sized tracts as will suit purchasers—the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty-five dollars per acre. The purchaser by paying interest can fix the payments to suit himself; or, I will take an interest with the purchaser in the cultivation of the lands, if he will furnish the hands to cultivate them, and after deducting all expenses attending their cultivation, wait until the profits of their productions will pay the purchase money.

Persons wishing to purchase can ascertain further particulars by addressing

GEORGE BRODIE, Little Rock, Arkansas.

PURE BONE DUST.

WILLIAM GRANGE & CO.,

3 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Maryland.

THE LARGEST SUPPLY IN THE MARKET OF THE GENUINE
AND UNADULTERATED

PURE GROUND BONES

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT \$25 PER TON, NET CASH.

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PICTURES DONE IN OIL AND WATER COLORS, OR IN PASTEL, ON THE
MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART,
AND WITH THE UTMOST DISPATCH.

PLANTERS AND OTHERS

from the Interior are invited to call and inspect the capacious Halls of this
Establishment, and examine the style and finish of the work.

COPIES

of Daguerreotypes, or other pictures, painted to life size and in every style.

The reputation of this Establishment has been based upon the results of the
labors of many years.

May-1yr.

AFFLECK'S SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC,

HAS BEEN PUBLISHED, ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY, EACH YEAR SINCE 1845.

It has been prepared with a view to being circulated in the families of the Planters in the
South-west; and is to be found in almost every house.

The number circulated, each year, has ranged from 30,000 to 50,000. No more are printed
than are previously ordered, or certain to be circulated.

The aim of the Editor, has been to disseminate useful information; and that, upon subjects
more peculiarly interesting to the Planter and his family, as also to the Overseer.

The regular and increasing demand goes far to prove that he has been successful.

The number for 1860 will be got up with more than usual care. And having made a contract
with a well-known New-Orleans house—that of Messrs. D. Felt & Stetson—for the future pub-
lication of the work, the subscriber believes he may safely promise that, in mechanical execu-
tion, the future numbers will excel the preceding ones.

The price per page, for advertising, is one dollar for each thousand copies circulated, or 35
dollars for 35,000 of a circulation; and in proportion, if the edition exceeds the number. The
certificate of Messrs. D. Felt & Stetson will accompany the receipt for the price of each
advertisement.

The copy goes into the hands of the Printers, on the first of June. It is, therefore, necessary
that all advertisements should reach the hands of the Subscriber, not later than 15th May.

Booksellers, Country Merchants, and others are supplied with editions of not less than 200
copies, at \$5 per 100. This includes the cost of a business card upon the title-page, and of an
advertisement to occupy the whole of the 4th page of the cover of each edition, but referring
only to the business of the party ordering.

Any number of copies can be supplied, without such card, by Messrs. D. Felt & Stetson, at
\$6 per 100.

AFFLECK'S PLANTATION RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOKS,

have now been in the hands of Planters for some ten years; and have, without any especial
effort on the part of the publisher, gradually worked their way into such general favor, that
the edition for Cotton Planters now in press, reaches the number of 3,000 copies.

These will be ready about 1st June next. Orders are solicited from the trade; and which
may be addressed to Messrs. D. Felt & Stetson, of New-Orleans. If the order is sent in time to
have the books shipped direct from New-York, a discount of 30 per cent is allowed. If distri-
buted from New-Orleans, 25 per cent. A bill of lading acceptance at 6 months from date
shipment will suffice; or 5 per cent. off for cash. Address,

THOMAS AFFLECK,

May-1yr.

Washington, Adams County, Min.

THE NEW-ORLEANS GAZETTE

HEAD THE NEW-ORLEANS GAZETTE

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

OFFICE,

No. 505 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.



"Your Sewing Machine is perfectly satisfactory, and I deem it one of the most perfect, as it is one of the most useful of all modern inventions. It was easily learned, has been thoroughly tried on all kinds of fabrics, coarse and fine, and has not once been out of order, though kept in constant use. The ease with which the labor has been performed, the wonderful rapidity, the excellence and uniformity of the work, are absolutely astonishing. With it one does the work of ten without it. Nothing can be better designed for plantation uses, and it is difficult to conceive how we could do without it."

W. GILMORE SIMMS.

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In every case, the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond, and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty-five ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson machine, the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at \$75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

Aug-17.

EVERHART RANDALLS, G. FRANK GOULEY, & S. S. SOUTHARD, JR.
RANDALLS, GOULEY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants, Forwarding and Produce Brokers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

All kinds of Eastern and Southern Merchandise, Machinery, Carriages, and Manufactures generally stored and sold to the best advantage, at the lowest rate of commission. Remittances promptly made.

Having correspondents in all the principal places on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, we are prepared to transact business for that section of the country promptly and safely.

Orders for Hemp, Flour, Provisions, Liquors, Groceries, &c., respectfully solicited.

Gunny Bags bought and sold.

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THOS. R. CROCKER, Broadway, New-York. DIX BANLETT & CO., New-Orleans.
J. W. BACON & CO., Philadelphia. R. R. STEIDGER, Memphis.
MAJORS & WASHINGTON, Baltimore. HENRY ASHBROOK & CO., St. Louis.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS



Are the unanimously received healing and health-giving medicines of the nineteenth century. The Ointment, when applied to the surface, penetrates to the hidden radix or root of the disease—augmenting the agency of the Pills in expelling the cause of sickness in almost every ailment that man is heir to. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per pot or box.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT,

CAN BE

EFFICIENTLY

CURED BY INHALATION.

Which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter; allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but, in the third stage, it is impossible to have more than five per cent. for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows, that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly, the quiver of Death has no arrow so fatal as consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful, and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure for Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs, is to prevent the free admission of air into the air-vessels, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then, surely, it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the Lungs, than from those administered through the stomach. The patient will always find the Lungs free, and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain. Inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system, when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air. To disprove possible evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared, and judiciously administered through the Lungs, should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years practice many thousands, suffering from diseases of the Lungs and Throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully entitles me that Consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of Consumption is original, and founded on long experience, and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the various forms of disease that simulate Consumption, and apply the proper remedies—rarely being mistaken, even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the Lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

MEDICINES, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States and Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the Lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

All letters asking advice must contain a postage-stamp. Address

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AMERICAN LIQUORS.—Included in which we guarantee the finest and largest stock of Old Rye Whiskey in the United States. "Baker," "Martin," No Plus Ultra, XXXXX, 1847, "do., XXXX, 1851," "Extra Superior, XXX," "Superior, XX," "Monongahela, X," Domestic Brandy, Gin, Pure Spirits, Tuscaloosa Extra Rectified Whiskey, Bitters, Imitation Wine, Ginger, Raspberry, Lavender, and Wild Cherry Brandy. All guaranteed to be unsurpassed and to give satisfaction, or be taken back.

COGNAC BRANDY.—Otard, Hennessy, Pinet, Martel, &c.

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HOLLAND GIN.—Grape, Crown, Imperial, Pear, &c.

WINES.—Comprising Champagne, Sherry, Port, Madeira, &c.

The Lowest Cash Prices will be accepted, or the most liberal terms on Credit to approved parties.

Jan. 1 1864.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

TARRANT'S PREPARATIONS.

The Attention of the Medical Profession and the Public is invited to the following Preparations:

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

Prepared on an entirely new principle, from a late and accurate analysis of the celebrated Seltzer Spring in Germany, combining efficacy, economy, and portability, with such additions and improvements as will be found materially to increase its efficacy. This much esteemed and highly valuable preparation will not fail to effectually remove Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Costiveness, Gout, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea or Vomiting, Affections of the Liver, &c.

TARRANT'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF TURKEY RHUBARB

Takes its place as the best remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion of the present day; and for its efficacy and safety, deserves the name of being, in Truth, a Family Medicine. Those who suffer from excessive fatigue, mental anxiety, or intellectual application of whatsoever kind, will find it to be a medicine of extreme value. It is particularly recommended to those suffering from Bilious and Nervous Headache, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Flatulency, Indigestion, Summer Complaints, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c. The utmost reliance can be placed on it, both as to its innocent nature and highly curative qualities.

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A superior article, warranted by the proprietor, and acknowledged by all who have tested it, to be the best article of the kind now in use.

TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA.

Sanctioned by popular opinion, and high authority of the most distinguished of the medical faculty, it offers to the afflicted a remedy whose success has, in every instance, supported its deserved reputation. Being convenient and agreeable in its use, experience has proved that it retains in every climate its desirable and truly valuable character. It is in the form of a paste, is tasteless, and does not impair the digestion. It is prepared with the greatest possible care, upon well-tested principles. To persons following the sea, or going long voyages, this preparation possesses qualities far surpassing any other; neat and portable in form, speedy and efficacious in its operation, successful, both in the earliest and worst stages of the severest disease, while the usual nauseous taste and unpleasant odor of Copaiba is wholly avoided in this preparation.



Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN A. TARRANT & CO., Druggists, 278 Greenwich, corner of Warren-street, New-York, and for sale by all the principal Druggists in the United States, British Provinces, West Indies, and South America.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla

Possesses advantages not enjoyed by any other medicine for the cure of sexual diseases, which must, with an enlightened public, render it assuredly highly popular, and a desideratum long sought for in the medical world. It needs no confinement or change of diet. In its approved form—that of paste—it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient. It has acquired the utmost fame in almost every part of Europe; it has been examined, approved of, and sanctioned by the Faculty of Medicine, and recommended by the most eminent of the profession. Prepared by J. B. Thorn, Chemist, London; and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN A. TARRANT & CO., Sole Agents for the United States, 278 Greenwich-street, New-York.

As the above valuable preparation has been extensively counterfeited by unprincipled parties in the United States,

TO
SECURE THE GENUINE,
OBSERVE THIS LABEL, 
BURNED IN
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EACH POT.
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THE
STAMP AROUND EACH POT
WILL ALSO
BEAR THE NAMES 
OF THE
PROPRIETOR,
AND OF THE
UNITED STATES AGENT.

Druggists and Dealers will observe on each Dozen Package the following Label:

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The increased reputation and great demand for Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, have been inducements for others to offer imitations of this valuable medicine. Venders are particularly warned of this fact, that they may be on their guard, and not dispose of any impure article, calculated to injure their reputation, and destroy the merits of the original preparation; to obviate which, the subscriber (successor to James Tarrant, by whom it was first introduced into the United States,) has attached his signature to this caution, to counterfeit which is forgery. **JOHN A. TARRANT.**

For the above, address orders, with full directions for shipment, to

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Manufacture three classes of PORTABLE SAW MILLS, which are simple in construction, durable, and not easily put out of order. They will saw from 2,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber the day, of ten hours, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. They also manufacture STEAM ENGINES of all sizes, both portable and stationary, that will compare favorably with those of any other manufactory. Among the *Portable Engines*, they manufacture *six* and *ten* horse powers, both suitable for plantation and farm use. They also manufacture

HORSE POWERS OF THREE SIZES,

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all well adapted to farm and plantation use; also, a CHINESE SUGAR MILL, well adapted to meet the wants of those experimenting with the Chinese Sugar Cane, as well as those growing small quantities of the ordinary cane.

As the Patent Right of their Saw Mills is the joint property of the firm, no assignment or transfer of any right, or rights, will be valid unless signed by a majority of the members of the firm. A pamphlet descriptive of their several classes of Mills, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, and of their Engines and other machinery, will be sent to any gentleman applying by letter for the same.

They warn all persons from infringing their *Patent Rights*, as they are determined to prosecute all offenders. Address

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Steam Saw Manufactory,

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The only manufacturers of SAWS in the United States, who give a full warrant on their work.

CIRCULAR SAWS OF ALL SIZES,
from 4 to 72 inches in diameter. Also, every variety of Saws, sold at Northern prices.

Circulars sent by mail when requested.

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Sole Agents for Thora's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, Fuller's Cochlearia for Fever and Ague.

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All work manufactured of the best material, and sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest cash price. June 1y

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Mouldings, Brackets, Newell Posts, Balusters, &c.,

Warranted of Good Material and Workmanship.

Also, Wood-working Machinery for Planing, Tenoning, Morticing, Working Mouldings, &c.
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Used for ten years on many roads, and is eminently superior to any other grease or oil as an Economical and Durable Lubricator.

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For Omnibuses, Carriages, Carts, Drays, Wagons, and heavy Machinery, in tin cans, kegs and barrels.

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Iron Railing and other Ornamental Iron Work.

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FOR CEMETERIES, CHURCHES, PUBLIC SQUARES, &c.; VERANDAHs, BALCONIES,

STAIRS, STATUARY, CHAIRS, SETTEES, TABLES, VASES,

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At the very lowest prices; and having the largest Establishment in the United States, and the greatest variety of Patterns, offer every inducement to buyers.

The following Agents are prepared to give all necessary information, and are authorized to receive orders at our lowest prices.

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WHOLE AND GROUND SPICES,

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The various improvements which have been made in nearly all the branches of trade, have not been overlooked in the manufacture of MARBLE, and a rapid and important progression has been the consequence. The many changes of style and ornamentation in the interior of our dwellings, have been met by an equal advance in taste, beauty, and cheapness, in this important department of the Arts; and that, too, in a manner unsurpassed in skill by that of any other branch of trade. Human ingenuity, and the powers of invention, have been called into requisition, and with the aid of machinery and steam, that which was deemed almost impossible but a few years ago, is now an everyday occurrence.

The proprietor has been a number of years in the Marble business, and finding, some years since, a desire on the part of the public for a better display in the Monumental Art, he determined that they should be gratified, and directed his attention to an improvement in that department, and he is happy to say that, with the aid of steam machinery (the most of his own invention), he has realized his most sanguine expectations. He has also procured the aid of the first architects of this country, as well as native and foreign ornamental sculptors, for the purpose of furnishing original designs, which have received the approval of a discerning public, both for their beauty of style and cheapness of execution.

Having one of the largest STEAM MARBLE WORKS in the country, he offers his services for the manufacture of Mantels, Monuments, Mosaic Floors, and all other kinds of Marble Work, in a style of the greatest perfection, at the lowest charges, feeling confident that he can complete all orders with punctuality, and satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

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oct-ly

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NEW MARBLE BUILDING,

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OPPOSITE THE GIRARD HOUSE.

We respectfully invite our Southern friends to examine our entire NEW STOCK, recently selected by one of the firm in Europe, comprising

SUPERIOR WATCHES,

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Only authorized Agents in Pennsylvania for the sale of Charles Frodham's Gold Chronometer Timekeepers, made in London; and Patek, Philippe & Co., in Geneva, with certificates; Jules Jurgensen Hunting Minute Repeaters and Lightning Seconds; J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s Timekeepers; Edward Favre Brandt, and other makers.

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RICH DIAMOND AND PEARL, NAPLES, ROMAN AND FLORENTINE

JEWELRY,

MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER, AND

Fine Cut Glasswares, of Original Designs,

FOR DESSERT AND ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

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Sterling Silver Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, Tureens, Waiters, &c.

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FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and Sporting Articles,

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WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

FOR EVERY VARIETY OF

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FANCY SHELF GOODS, &c.,

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Volcanic Repeating Fire-Arms,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

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PATENTED 1854.

RIFLES, CARBINES, AND PISTOLS, LOADING WITH FROM 7 TO 30 BALLS,
CAN BE DISCHARGED WITH GREATER RAPIDITY AND CER-
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The Rutgers Female Institute has been in successful operation for nineteen years. During this period about five thousand young ladies have been under its care, and have received a substantial education, including the valuable ornamental branches. With its commodious edifices, located in one of the most healthful, quiet, and moral neighborhoods in the city, easy of access from all quarters, and surrounded by churches; and, with its very extensive Library and Philosophical Apparatus; its ample range and thoroughness of study; its system of classification, securing the fullest attention of the instructors to the pupils; its large and efficient body of experienced teachers; the vigilant supervision of the Board of Trustees; the freedom from distracting frivolities; the constant aim to impart a solid education of the highest order; the incomparably low charge; and, it may be added, with the character and attainments of its graduates and pupils, and its high standard and widely extended reputation, the Rutgers' Female Institute offers to parents and guardians a most eligible opportunity for the education of young ladies.

The Institute comprises three departments--the Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. These are subdivided, as the number of pupils and the degrees of their progress may require. There is a special department for each extra study, and each room has its separate teacher.

In every department, where it is practicable, free use is made of illustrations to the eye.

It is the aim, in every stage of the course, to have pupils acquire a knowledge of things, facts and principles, rather than mere words. And the studies are so pursued, and varied with appropriate recreation and exercise, as to provide for the physical, intellectual, and moral edification of the pupil. Special attention is given to the inculcation of those great Scriptural principles which should govern the moral being, and to the decorum which should distinguish the social circle. Semi-monthly reports are sent to the parents, and at the close of the academic year, suitable testimonials are given to those who have pursued a commendable course throughout. A diploma is also given to those who have completed the course of study.

The Twentieth Annual Session commenced on the thirteenth day of September. The Principal has a commodious residence near the Institute, and receives into his family pupils from a distance, who will thus be under his immediate and constant care.

Board, including fuel, lights, and washing, and instruction in English branches, \$300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

EXTRAS:

French, German, Italian or Latin.....	\$5 00
Oil Painting and Pastel.....	10 00
Music, for Piano.....	\$15 to 35 00
Use of Instrument.....	5 00
Guitar.....	\$15 to 20 00

The Trustees most cordially invite parents, seeking for their daughters a system of mental culture, most effective in developing and maturing the faculties of the mind, to examine, by personal visitation, the practical working of Rutgers Female Institute. The Principal will be happy to introduce, to any of the Departments, persons wishing to inspect the method of instruction, and to answer all inquiries.

For further information, apply to, or address

Mr. HENRY M. PIERCE, PRINCIPAL, 217 Madison street.

The Faculty of Instruction consists of the Rev John M. Krebs, D. D., President, and Lecturer on the Evidences of Christianity; Mr. Henry M. Pierce, Principal, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, assisted by a full corps of able and experienced teachers in all the several Departments.

Oct-ly

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CORNER OF COMMON AND MAGAZINE STREETS, NEW-ORLEANS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Choice Drugs, Selected Medicines, Pure Chemicals, and Essential Oils.

Arrangements have been made to receive, direct from Saratoga, a regular supply of

CONGRESS WATER.

PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW GLASS.

20,000 pounds Pure White Lead.

10,000 pounds No. 1 White Zinc Paint, Am.

5,000 pounds French Snow White Zinc.

20 casks French Yellow Ochre.

6 barrels Copal Varnish.

6 barrels White Damar Varnish.

3 barrels Japan Varnish.

2 barrels Coach Varnish.

600 gallons Spirits Turpentine.

1,500 gallons English Linseed Oil.

50 casks English Venetian Red.

60 barrels Lamp Black.

1,000 boxes French Window Glass, assorted sizes, 8 by 10 to 24 by 30.

100 Kega Yellow Ochre, in oil.

100 Kega Venetian Red, in oil.

Together with all the various colors, dry and in oil. All of which will be sold at the very

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Those who are building Fine Houses are recommended to examine the first quality of French Glass, which is nearly equal to American Crown Glass, and at half the price. I import this article direct from one of the Largest Manufactories in Europe.

THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY! CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

The following original letter was handed to us for publication. A remedy which can elicit such encomiums, must be a good one:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 25, 1856.

DR. O. O. WOODMAN, New-Orleans:

My Dear Sir: In justice to you and a duty I owe to a suffering, and, I may say, a world of coughing people, I state what your invaluable Cough Remedy—your Cherry Expectorant—has done for me, when all other remedies have failed to give any relief. In the fall of 1847, living in St. Louis, where I have resided most of the time for the last sixteen years, I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and was confined to my bed, and dosed and blistered by doctors for several weeks, but finally got on my legs again, but not cured of my hard coughing, and rattling and tickling in my throat, which continued incessantly for more than six months, always the worst in the winter. My friends insisted I had coughed enough to kill a dozen common men, and that I must be in the last stages of consumption. I made up my mind I must cough my life away. I left St. Louis in December last to travel and spend the winter in the South. When I called at your store in Vicksburg, you will recollect, I was coughing so hard I could not talk to make my business known. You said that you would cure my cough. As you gave me a bottle of your Cherry Expectorant, I thought I would not slight you and your medicine so much as not to try it; and in thankfulness shall I ever remember the day I did so. In but a few days it began to allay and diminish my cough and all tickling in my throat; and before I had used more than three fourths of the contents of that bottle, I was entirely cured, and for weeks I did not even raise a cough, though exposed day and night, in all weathers, in travelling. However, in March, while travelling in North Carolina, I took a severe cold, and my coughing commenced again, and also the tickling in my throat, at intervals; and before my arrival in New-Orleans, on the 12th inst., on some nights my coughing would commence and continue for an hour or two. I soon procured another bottle from you, and in less than two days I was entirely relieved again. I am now determined to always keep a bottle on hand, and in the commencing of a cough, a very few small doses will relieve it entirely. I am now fully satisfied it is the best Cough Remedy now known to the world; and it is a duty you owe to the coughing and afflicted part of the human family, to put so valuable a remedy within the reach of all. Its praise will soon be upon the tongues of tens of thousands of joyful and coughless happy souls. So great a remedy as your Expectorant should be brought before the public.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

R. J. WOODWARD, of St. Louis, Missouri.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Wholesale Agents, St. Louis, and for sale by all Druggists in the South and Western States.

O. O. WOODMAN,

CORNER OF COMMON AND MAGAZINE STREETS, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

Or, Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron,

Having successfully passed the ordeal to which new discoveries in the Materia Medica are subjected, must now be received as an established medicine.

ITS EFFICACY IN

CURING DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, AND
CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES, DISORDERED STATE OF THE
BLOOD, BOILS, SCURVY, THE PROSTRATING EFFECTS OF
LEAD OR MERCURY, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL
DISEASES WHICH REQUIRE A TONIC AND
ALTERATIVE MEDICINE, IS BEYOND
QUESTION.



The proofs of its efficacy are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such peculiar character, that sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to receive the proffered aid.

The Peruvian Syrup does not profess to be a cure-all, but its range is extensive, because many diseases, apparently unlike, are intimately related, and proceeding from one cause, may be cured by one remedy.

The class of diseases for which the Syrup provides a cure, is precisely that which has so often baffled the highest order of medical skill. The facts are tangible, the witnesses accessible, and the safety and efficacy of the Syrup incontrovertible.

The Peruvian Syrup, by its wonderful effects on the Liver, either wholly removes, or radically cures CHILLS AND FEVER.

Those who may wish for an opinion from disinterested persons respecting the character of the Syrup, cannot fail to be satisfied with the following, among numerous testimonials, in the hands of the Agents. The signatures are those of gentlemen well known in the community, and of the highest respectability.

CARD.

The undersigned having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence and integrity are altogether unquestionable, we have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of Incipient Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia &c. Indeed its effects would be incredible, but from the high character of those who have witnessed them, and have volunteered their testimony, as we do ours, to its restorative power.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT,
THOMAS A. DEXTER,
S. H. KENDALL, M.D.,
SAMUEL MAY,

THOMAS C. AMORY,
PETER HARVEY,
JAMES C. DUNN,
Rev. THOS. WHITTEMORE.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. HAYES.

It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of Iron is lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

In the Peruvian Syrup this desirable point is attained by COMBINATION IN A WAY BEFORE UNKNOWN; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, citrates, and tartrates of the Materia Medica.

A. A. HAYES, M.D.,

16 Boylston-Street, Boston.

Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.

N. L. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,

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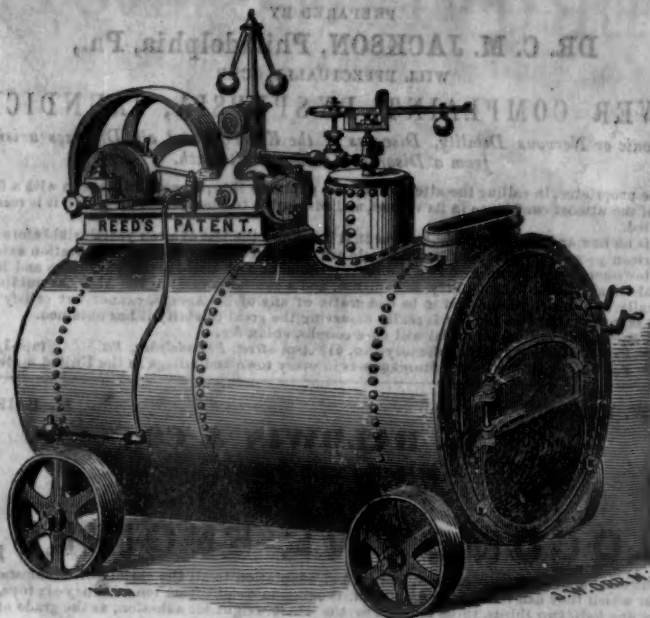
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RETAILED BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Feb-ly



REED'S Patent Steam Engines.

These Engines have been used four years, during which time over three hundred of them have been built, thus proving them to be the most simple, durable and economical ever constructed, and for portable or stationary power, superior to all others. They were exhibited at the Palace of Industry, Paris, in 1855, and commanded the attention and admiration of the first Engineers of Europe, who, having tested them, pronounced the result a gain of twenty per cent. over all others, and awarded the first prize to the inventor.

This saving is obtained partly by reducing the working parts to less than half the ordinary number, dispensing with those pieces causing the most friction, viz.: the cross-heads, slides, connecting rod, eccentrics, rock shafts, &c., thereby requiring much less attention, oil, and repairs. The greatest saving, however, is effected by letting the steam in both sides the cylinder at the same time, which doubles the access and egress to and from the cylinder, and avoids all lateral pressure of steam (positive necessities to power and economy in all Steam Engines).

For portable purposes these Engines are placed upon an improved tubular boiler, making a large fire surface, in the strongest and most compact form, very economical in the consumption of fuel, safe and easy to manage by those who are not experienced in operating Steam Engines. The whole is mounted on wheels, with pipes attached, and tested with steam at a high pressure, before leaving the shop, thereby obviating the expense of employing a mechanic to set them up or run them.

Having devoted fifteen years in constructing and adapting steam power to the various purposes for which it is used, such as Sawing, Grinding, Planing, Hoisting, Thrashing, Pumping, Cotton Ginning, Coffee Roasting, Printing, &c., &c., we have not only been convinced of the necessity of a compact, simple, durable, economical, and safe steam power, but also of furnishing, complete, with our Engines, such Mills, Machinery, &c., as may be required for these purposes.

Parties wishing anything in this line may address the inventor without any hesitation, as he will be most willing to answer any inquiries.

Second-hand Engines taken in exchange, bought and sold at fair valuations. The very best Machinery of all kinds furnished at short notice.

For further particulars address

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DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues, and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale are unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country, is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Dr. Hoofland's Balmic Cordial will cure coughs, colds, &c.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 418 Arch-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States.

M. W. BALDWIN.

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PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES,

Of the most approved construction, and perfect adaptation to all the variety of circumstances under which they can be usefully employed, ranging in weight from ten to thirty-six tons, and using one half, two thirds, three fourths, or the whole weight for adhesion, as the grade of the road, or business to be done, may render desirable or necessary.

Plan A, and B, on six wheels, single pair of drivers and Truck.

Plan C, on eight wheels, two pairs of drivers and Truck.

Plan D, on ten wheels, three pairs of drivers and Truck.

Plan E, on six wheels, three pairs of drivers.

Plan F, on eight wheels, four pairs of drivers.

The D and E are intended exclusively for freight, and are adapted to roads having heavy grades and curves of short radius. The temporary track over the Blue Ridge, connecting the Eastern and Western divisions of the Virginia Central Railroad, and having grades of 295 feet rise per mile, and curves of three hundred feet radius, has been successfully worked for nearly two years, by six-wheeled D engines of our make.

The materials and workmanship, efficiency and durability, economy of fuel and repairs, are guaranteed equal to any other engines in use.

We refer to the following Railroad Companies:—N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. Co., New Orleans, Louisiana; M. & W. P. Montgomery, Ala.; M. & G. Columbus, Ga.; C. R. R. & B. Co., Savannah, Ga.; G. R. R. & B. Co., Augusta, Ga.; S. C. R. R. Co., Charleston, S. C.; Greenville and Columbia R. R., Columbia, S. C.; W. & R., Wilmington, N. C.; Virginia Central R. R., Richmond, Va.; Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Philadelphia and Reading R. R.; North Penn. R. R.; Philadelphia Ger. & Nor. R. R.; Beaver Meadow R. R.; offices in Philadelphia: Delviders, Del. R. R., N. J., and others.

apl-1f

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CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, &c., CURED,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION.

DR. LOUNSBERRY & CO.,

NO. 50 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. L. & Co., during fifteen years devoted especially to the treatment of the above diseases, have fully demonstrated the great superiority of their mode of treatment over all other known systems.

Further information or advice may be had by addressing Dr. L. & Co.; or their pamphlet on Cancer will be sent to any P. O. address, free of charge. It contains much valuable information.

dec-1.

Balances and Scales.



L. STEPHENSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

SUCCESSORS TO DEARBORN.

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We are the manufacturers of the "DEARBORN PATENT BALANCE," which is the acknowledged standard throughout the world.

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Jan-ly

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BLACK WRITING INK

MANUFACTORY,

MORE THAN FORTY YEARS ESTABLISHED.

The above popular Ink, together with

Blue, Red, Carmine, Copying Ink, and Ink Powder,

Is for sale by the manufacturers in Boston, and also by Wholesale and Retail Stationers and Booksellers everywhere. Notice the following testimonial:

"From experiments instituted by me, in 1855 and 1856, and repeated within the past six months, I am fully satisfied that Maynard & Noyes' Writing Ink is entitled to the pre-eminence it has always sustained for *legibility*, and *permanence of color*."

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

"New-York, May 11, 1856."

Jan-ly

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VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,

STORE, 36 INDIA-STREET, BOSTON.

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IMITATION ENGLISH BODY, R. R. CAR, ENGINE (for Locomotives,) ELASTIC COACH BODY, IMPERIAL COACH BODY, WHITE COACH BODY, No. 1 COACH, ENAMEL LEATHER, (for Carriage Tops.)

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EXTRA POLISHING, (for Pianos,) No. 1 POLISHING, FINE FLOWING, WHITE COPAL, (for Chamber Sets,) DAMMAR, EXTRA FURNITURE, SHELLAC, BLACK WALNUT STAIN, ZING DRIER.

BABCOCK'S IRON LACQUER.

Our Varnishes are put up in Extra Packages which are Charged at cost.

Feb-ly

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No. 35 LAFAYETTE-STREET, (LATE HEVIA,) MOORE

BETWEEN BARONNE and CARondelet Sts.,

NEW-ORLEANS.

This Institution is open for the reception of persons affected with diseases of the Eye. The building is new, the rooms large and airy. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of patients.

Wards devoted to the treatment of Slaves, with Eye affections.

A competent Physician resides in the house.

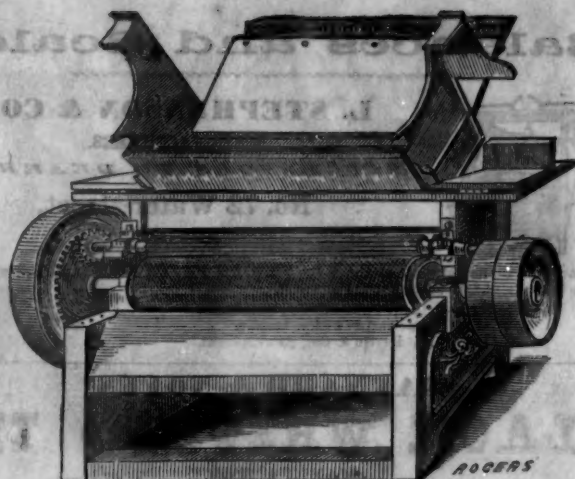
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Whites, from \$2 00 to \$5 00 per day.
Negroes, " " " " " 1 00 "

OPERATIONS CHARGED EXTRA.

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NO. 1000 OF



PLANTERS.

We would introduce to your notice the

LOUISIANA CYLINDER GIN, FOR SHORT STAPLE COTTON.

A machine which has been long sought for. This Gin has a Roller of a peculiar construction, filled with teeth composed of "Angular Steel Wire," and placed in the Roller tangentially to its axis, so that they always present needle points with broad backs, and are so close together that nothing but Cotton can be secreted between them, leaving the Seeds and Trash upon the surface, and the Sand and Dirt, instead of dulling the teeth in the Roller, sharpens them. In connection with this Roller is a "Stationary Serrated Straight-edge," which acts in concert with it (in effect), the same as the Revolving Rollers do upon the "Sea Island Cotton," combing it under the Straight-edge, and thereby STRAIGHTENING THE FIBRE, preventing ALTOGETHER the Napping of the Cotton, and in NO MANNER shortening the Staple. The Cotton is taken from the Roller with the Brush, and thrown into the Lint Room in the usual way. The machine is simple in its construction, having but two motions, the "Roller" and the "Brush," and is not so liable to get out of order, nor to take fire, as the Saw Gin, and occupies much less space, and requires less power than a Saw Gin of the same capacity. A Gin of the capacity of 500 pounds of Lint in two hours, occupies a space of five and a half by three feet, and can be driven with three-mule power, easily. Another peculiarity of this Gin is, that it takes the cotton from the surface of the Roll, and presents it to the Brush in a thin sheet, as it passes beyond the Straight-edge, enabling the Brush to mote the Cotton in a superior manner, whilst the Roll in front of the Straight-edge is carried upon the top of it, dividing the two at that point, and following a Curved Iron or Shell, is returned again to the Cylinder, forming a Roll of about eight inches diameter; the Seeds, Bolls, and Trash, being retained in the Breast by an adjustable front board, and discharged at the will of the operator, the same as the Saw Gin. The Curved Iron or Shell is capable of being adjusted so as to press the Roll as hard upon the Ginning Roller as may be desired. Anything can be placed in the Breast of this Gin, such as Sticks, Trash, Bolls, &c., as the Roller receives and takes forward nothing but the Lint, and rejects ALL extraneous matter. This is a novel feature in the Gin, and peculiarly adapts it to the wants of large planters who are short-handed, and gather their Cotton trashy, as it increases the value of the Cotton from 1 to 1½ cents per pound more than that ginned upon any other machine.

For further information, apply to

ALFRED JENKS & SON,

BRIDGESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINES.

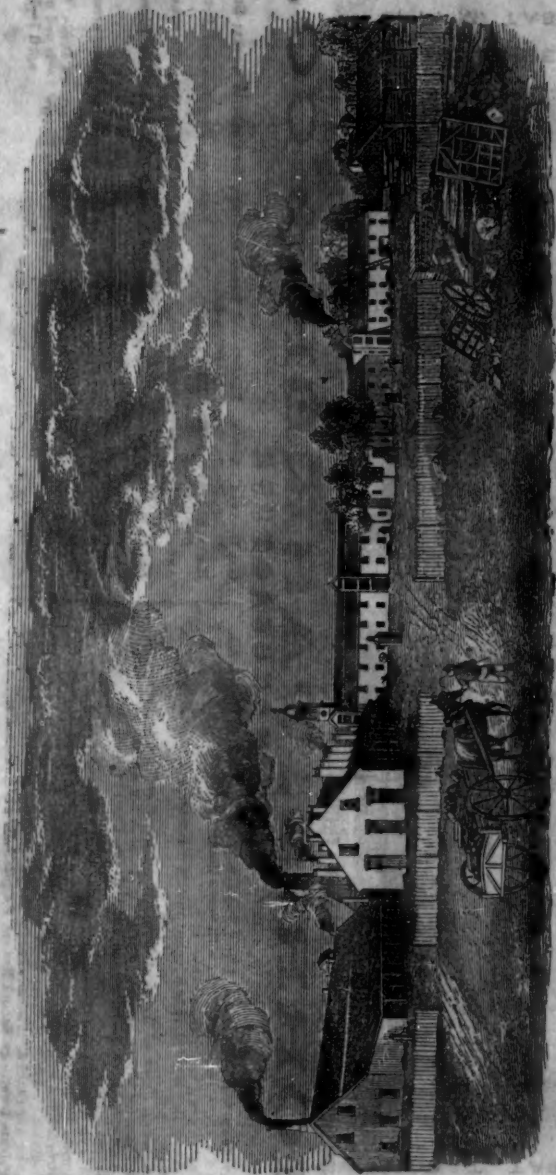
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PLANTERS.

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TO COTTON AND

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.



We would respectfully invite your attention to the recent improvements made by us upon the Machinery used for **CARDING, SPINNING, and WEAVING COTTON AND WOOL**. An experience of more than thirty years in the business, has enabled us to bring the Machinery used for that purpose to a high state of perfection. The great point aimed at by us, has been to construct, in the most *simple, workmanlike and durable* manner, such Machines as would most effectually answer the purpose for which they were designed, with the greatest possible saving of labor and of power. We are prepared to furnish, for every department of **COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURING**, the most complete and efficient Machinery ever offered to the public. We would invite particular attention to our *Spreader, Cotton Cards, Box Looms*, and our *Improved Roller Gin*, for *Short Staple Cotton*. All orders addressed to
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(ESTABLISHED 1861.)



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WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches bore, for Steam, Gas, Water, &c., with T's, L's, Stops, Valves, &c., with Screw Joints to suit tubes.
GALVANIZED TUBES, and fittings as above.
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ARTESIAN WELL PIPES of Wrought Iron, screwed together, flush inside and out. COILS OF TUBES, for boiling and evaporating by steam or hot water.
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WARMING AND VENTILATING Steam Apparatus, of the most approved plans, for Factories, Public Buildings, Hotels, Private Dwellings, Green Houses, &c., constructed and adapted to the buildings to be warmed.
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G U A N O,
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ANY TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH COTTON ATTENDED TO.

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FANCY

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 Goods received and returned by express.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,
227 GREENWICH STREET (one door below Barclay), N. Y.,
 IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN
DRUGGISTS' FLINT AND GREEN GLASSWARE,

AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND
**TINCTURES, SALT-MOUTHS, SPECIE JARS, VIALS, SYRINGES, BREAST PIPES, NURSING
 BOTTLES, SHOW BOTTLES, CARBOYS, &c., &c.**

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery Dealers' Glassware, Kerosene Lamps, Chimneys, and Wick.

WOLFE, DASH & FISHER,
 SUCCESSORS TO WOLFE, GILLESPIE & CO.,
 IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
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FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
GILLESPIE'S CELEBRATED GUNS, PISTOLS & RIFLES,
SUPERIOR C. S. PLANTER'S HOES, CHAINS AND HEAVY GOODS,
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TREDWELL & JONES,
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WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP,
 MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
GAY & WEST,
118 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK.



**The most Simple, Durable, Powerful and Cheapest Pump
 in use, either for Wells, Factories, Steamboats, Vessels, Mines, &c.**

We are now using West's Improved Pump, after trying two other kinds, to force water into the upper story of our Banking House, and we find it answers the purpose much better than any we have tried.
 New York, Nov. 16th, 1857.

Office of the Muscan Hair Co., Harlem, Nov. 14th, 1857.—Messrs. A. W. GAY & Co.—Gents: We are pleased with West's Improved Pump we had of you for our Factory, and that after the unsuccessful trial of others. It costs less, works easier, and needs less repair than any other within our knowledge. It has now been in use over a year, pumping alternately from well and cess-pool, clean and dirty water, having a pipe from each, and has cost nothing for repair, never even choked.
 DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
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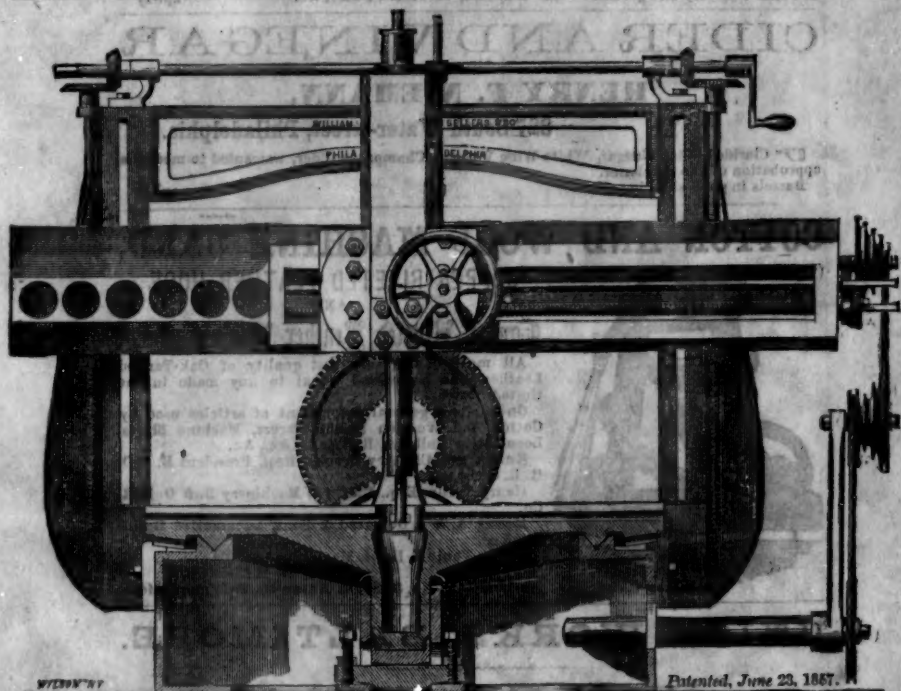
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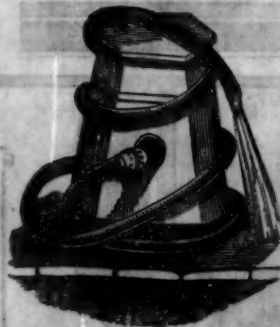
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"I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKEY, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of Whiskey."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

NEW-YORK, September 24, 1853."

PHILADELPHIA, September 9th, 1853.

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Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

"To CHAS. WHARTON, Jr., No. 23 South Front-street Philadelphia."

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But this Guano, (as originally introduced by J. S. Reese, and now prepared by the present firm of John S. Reese & Co.), is not only equal to Peruvian alone, and superior in permanent effect, but it is far more economical, being from 50 to 110 per ton less cost; hence the consumer of ten, twenty or thirty tons, saves from \$100 to \$300, and gets more real value. The secret is, that in buying Peruvian Guano, the consumer pays for a useless quantity of ammoniac, (the most costly element,) and gets an inadequate supply of the less expensive, but not less valuable element of Phosphate of Lime.

It is quite probable, from the fact that the value of this Guano depends so much upon the quality of its production, that some to whom we are unknown, are deterred from its use by apprehension that it will be made inferior. To all such we beg respectfully to say, that the matter is of sufficient importance to justify an inquiry, and we will cheerfully furnish any inquirer with such reference as will be satisfactory on this point.

A small pamphlet, explaining the theory and principles upon which this Guano is based, will be mailed free to any address.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Although the introduction of our Guano was bitterly opposed by the trade, and various means resorted to in order to break down our enterprise, yet, since its success has become so great, some of our bitterest opponents have become our imitators, and by their praise of what they so lately denounced, show how some men's opinions are controlled by what they suppose to be their interest. It is to be hoped there are but few of this class. These imitators not only appropriate the name we gave our Guano, but with a degree of liberality rarely attained, have the modesty to say, ("None other genuine.") Not only so, they, with the same freedom, resort to our publication to supply themselves with matter to recommend their imitations.

Now we deem it important for the protection of the public and ourselves, to caution them against these imitations. First, because the name "Manipulated Guano" may be applied to anything. Secondly, because the quality for producing, and the difficulty of discovering an inferior combination are so great, that the desire to make trade, by selling at reduced prices, will certainly lead to that result. Such is the disposition also of many to buy "cheap," that they often unwittingly encourage the very frauds they deprecate and bitterly complain of. A compensating price must be paid for a reliable and good article. Competition, it is said, is the life of trade, and so it is; but in this particular branch, it is easy to see how it may be the death of both the trade and trader. Hence, we caution those who wish to use our Guano, to specify in their orders "Reese's," and obtain it from our agents, and observe that our name is branded on the bags.

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